

VOL. 1
COMMODORE
SERIOUS
USERS
GUIDE **1987** 41-50

THE ULTIMATE
GUIDE FOR
COMMODORE
OWNERS

INCLUDING:

**A SUPERB C64 80 COLUMN
WORDPROCESSOR**

PLUS/4 EXTENDED BASIC

**PROTECTING YOUR
PROGRAMS FROM
PRYING EYES**

**NEW CHARACTER
SETS FOR YOUR
MPS801/3**

**TECHNICAL
INFORMATION
FOR THE C64,
C128, PLUS/4
AND C16**



FROM THE PUBLISHERS OF YOUR COMMODORE

COMMODORE SERIOUS USERS GUIDE 1986

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The *Your Commodore Serious User Guide* is packed full of vital information and programmes for all types of Commodore owners.

If you use your computer for 'home office' purposes then the 80 column C64 wordprocessor will no doubt come in extremely handy (tape and disk supported). If you need to keep lists of information, the database Multifile will be very useful. Multifile is customized to suit your specific needs and it can be used for anything from running a stock control to keeping a list of names and addresses.

Many utility programmes are also included. MP5801/3 owners

can now use descenders and user defined character sets on their printers. Plus 4 owners can add a wealth of new commands with our extended Basic. Disk owners will find the fast formatter and file descender invaluable utilities.

If you write your own programmes then there's plenty in the Guide for you too. Program Lock will protect your programmes and keep prying eyes from reading your code. A character scroller for the C64 will help to improve the visual effect of your programs.

Beginners and hardened programmers alike will find the

wealth of technical information provided in our Technical Appendix, an invaluable reference. Here you will find answers maps for all of the popular Commodore computers. ROM calls are also listed so that you can find out, at a glance, information that you need when programming. Aids such as the hex decimal converter and the list of useful POKE commands will also prove extremely useful.

The *Your Commodore Serious Users Guide* is something that no Commodore owner should be without.

Mnemonic	Symbol	Keypress
[RIGHT]		CTRL & right
[LEFT]		SHIFT & CTRL & left/right
[DOWN]		CTRL & up/down
[UP]		SHIFT & CTRL & up/down
[F1]		F1 key
[F2]		SHIFT & F1 key
[F3]		F3 key
[F4]		SHIFT & F3 key
[F5]		F5 key
[F6]		SHIFT & F5 key
[F7]		F7 key
[F8]		SHIFT & F7 key
[HOME]		CLR/HOME
[CLR]		SHIFT & CLR/HOME
[RYSOIN]		CTRL & 9
[RYSOFF]		CTRL & 0

Mnemonic	Symbol	Keypress
[BLACK]		CTRL & 1
[WHITE]		CTRL & 2
[RED]		CTRL & 3
[CYAN]		CTRL & 4
[PURPLE]		CTRL & 5
[GREEN]		CTRL & 6
[BLUE]		CTRL & 7
[YELLOW]		CTRL & 8
[POUND]		#
[I ARROW]		—
[UPARROW]		↑
[FI]		SHIFT & ↑
[INST]		SHIFT & [INST/DEL]
[REV T]		REV TAB
[Ctrl-ctrl]		CTRL + letter
[Shift-shift]		SHIFT + letter

Checksum Program

The hexadecimal numbers appearing in a column to the left of the listing should not be typed in with the program. These are merely checksum values and are there to help you get each line right. Don't worry if you don't understand the hexadecimal system, as long as you can compare two characters on the screen with the corresponding two characters in the magazine you can use the line checking program.

Type in the Checksum Program make sure that you've not made any mistakes and save it to tape or disk

immediately because it will be used with most of the present and future listings appearing in Your Commodore.

At the start of each programming session, load Checksum and run it. The screen will turn black with yellow characters and each time you type in a line and press the RETURN key a number will appear on the screen in white. This should be the same as the corresponding value in the magazine.

If the two values don't relate to one another, you have not typed the line exactly as printed so go back and check each character carefully. When you find the error simply correct it and

press RETURN again.

If you want to turn off the checker simply type SYS49152 and the screen will return to the familiar blue colours. You can then do whatever it was you wanted to do and if this doesn't enable you to use Checksum then you can go back to it with the same SYS command.

No system is foolproof but the chance of two errors matching one another out of six is remote that we believe our listings are more reliable than any other magazine in the world. So get typing!

Hashing it with Commodore

We would all like to make more use of data files but lack of clear advice as to how to index/retrieve the data often deters programmers from using relative files to their full advantage

A problem often encountered with databases employing relative files is that of not being able to rapidly read records without specifying the DOS record number. Clearly searching and comparing in record number sequence through an entire data file in order to find one record defeats the purpose of random access files. Imagine being able to access a record by defining the data of one or a combination of more than one field.

For example if you have a relative data file containing six fields:

SURNAME
FIRSTNAME
BIRTHDATE
STREET
TOWN
COUNTY

You may need to find a record by specifying the SURNAME and FIRSTNAME without even knowing by what record number the data had been filed. The purpose of a good database would provide you keeping a list of record numbers and records so it would be most unlikely that you would know the DOS record number anyway.

The solution to this problem of how to find records by specifying the data lies in the manipulation of one or more MASH FILES. Yes, you may say "why MASH a program that's probably already a MASH?" well having done I can't claim to make a mess of it!

One creates a number called a hash number by performing a mathematical calculation upon the data in defined data fields. That hash number referred to hereafter as MASH(No.) is clearly

unique to any set of data. Let us take for example, the following record and perform a calculation upon it.

The record could be as shown in Figure 1.

A short Basic program, normally a subprogram, such as that in Figure 2 could be used to work out the MASH(No.).

NOTE: although I have used variable names of more than two characters length Commodore Basic will only recognise the first two letters.

The variable MF (multiplication factor) is calculated to give the appropriate range of MASH(No.) numbers and the SF (saltation factor) knows the range maximum to zero. The range must generally be twice the total number of possible records to be written - this reduces the chance of a double up of the unique MASH(No.) numbers.

Let us take another working example. If we apply the formula in the program in Figure 2 we will find that the name HENRY BLACKOS produces a MASH(No.) of 79. The name JULIA FORCE produces a MASH(No.) of 1239.

Writing data

Right, how do we use the MASH(No.)? We find the next available record number

(from a sequential file named LASTUSED.DAT) and write the six fields of data into that record number in the main database, MAINDATA.DAT. We then calculate MASH(No.) and write the record number as DATA into record no. MASH(No.) in the index file INDEX.DAT.

Well, that may seem complicated but by the careful use of files a very remarkable database can be structured.

Getting it back

Reading records is a reverse of the above although a little complex. The user is asked for the SURNAME and FIRSTNAME of the record that is required to be retrieved. The MASH(No.) is then calculated with exactly the same formula. It will be the same as it was when the record was written as nothing has changed in the calculations. The data is then read from record number MASH(No.) in INDEX.DAT. That data will be the record number that the six fields of DATA were written to in MAINDATA.DAT so a only remains to read that data from MAINDATA.DAT.

If you can foresee that you may need to search for data by other fields or combinations of fields, more index files

Figure 1

FIELDNO	FIELDNAME	FIELDTYPE	DATA
1	SURNAME	ALPHA	BLACKOS
2	FIRSTNAME	ALPHA	HENRY
3	BIRTHDATE	ALPHA	20/05/53
4	STREET	ALPHA	56 THE CLOSE
5	TOWN	ALPHA	HORNBURCH
6	COUNTY	ALPHA	ESSEX

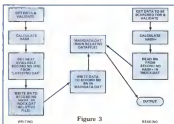


Figure 3

could be maintained — these could even be created as a later date by reading the MAINDATA DAT file sequentially and creating additional index hash files.

Duplicates

Now, one obvious problem is that of a HASH(No.) occurring more than once. To safeguard against this possibility, before writing to record number HASH(No.) in INDEX DAT, read that record to ensure that no data exists. If a does, go down and read the next record and when you find a blank one, use that. Accordingly this means that after looking up a record in INDEX DAT and reading the pointed record from MAINDATA DAT, you must compare it with the specified data to ensure that it is the correct one. If it is not, go back to INDEX DAT and read the next HASH(No.) down and read the record pointed to in MAINDATA DAT. Keep doing this until you find the match.

Mathematics will show you that the chance of a double up of a HASH(No.) are unlikely as long as you have a maximum HASH(No.) of two times the maximum number of records to be written into MAINDATA DAT.

Getting MF and SF

To calculate MF and SF, one must define the characters that we are going to hash and store against. Take the example given. The maximum HASH(No.) will occur if the name is ZZZZZZZ ZZZZZZZ (SURNAME and FORENAME respectively). The maximum HASH(No.) will occur if the name is AAAAAAAAA

AAAAAAAA (SURNAME) and FORENAME respectively).

To calculate the range of possible HASH(No.), one must decide the maximum number of records to be written to MAINDATA DAT. Let's take

Figure 2

```

10 SURNAME="BLOGGS"  FORENAME="HENRY"
20 HASHSTRING=LEFT(SURNAME,1)+LEFT(FORENAME,1)
30 PRINT HASHSTRING REM IT SHOULD BE "BHLOPBN"
40 FOR I=1 TO 1000:HASH=HASHSTRING(I)+I:GOTO 50
50 MF=HASH-I  SF=104  REM SEE TEXT
60 HASH=I-INT(MF*102/104)+HASH*104/MF*104-SP
70 REM DO THE CALCULATION
80 PRINT HASH: REM IT SHOULD BE 71
  
```

the maximum here as 1000 records. We therefore require a HASH(No.) range of 0000-2000 and as each record in INDEX DAT will occupy four bytes (1000 has four characters), the total space to be occupied by INDEX DAT will be 1000*4=4000 bytes.

The variable SF is chosen to move the range of maximum HASH(No.) — maximum HASH(No.) to 0000-2000.

OK, this may all seem rather complex and time consuming but if you have any doubts as to the speed of this system try the following:

Set up a dummy data file with one field of random dummy data in each record (have 1000 records). Make a record of known data near the end of it as say record number 994. Now, OPEN and READ the file in sequential order from record number one and at each record compare the read data with that known to be 'false'.

Go away and have lunch and if you hurry the experiment may have found the location, record by the time you return.

Try setting up a small system as described above with an indexed HASH file and RUN it. You will now appreciate what relative data files and good indexing is all about!

Multiple hash files

A word of caution. Before deciding to index every field or every combination of fields consider what the most likely unique fields will be. Index files occupy a significant amount of disk space and I

found it unnecessary in the example database to index more than two combinations. I have indexed SURNAME+FORENAME together and SURNAME+DOB together as it is very unlikely to find two BLOGGS's with the same BIRTHDAY. In fact on a base of 2000 records, no two have ever matched in that way. So despite Commodore's deploringly slow DOS quite a workable database has been created.

The sample flowchart in Figure 3 summarises the use of hash files, both writing or creating and reading.

VARIABLES:

H01 is the left most character from the string SURNAME
H02 is the second character from the string SURNAME
H03 is the third character from the string SURNAME
H04 is the left most character from the string FORENAME
H05 is the second character from the string FORENAME
H06 is the third character from the string FORENAME


```

67 00 DATA 000,000,100,20,177,0
68 01 00 100,000,000,000,000,00,0
7,30,177,000
69 02 00 DATA 100,000,000,000,00,0
73,00,000,0,30,100,000,00,00,00
70 03 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
71 04 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
72 05 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
73 06 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
74 07 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
75 08 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
76 09 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
77 10 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
78 11 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
79 12 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
80 13 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
81 14 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
82 15 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
83 16 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
84 17 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
85 18 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
86 19 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
87 20 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
88 21 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
89 22 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
90 23 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
91 24 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
92 25 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
93 26 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
94 27 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
95 28 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
96 29 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
97 30 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
98 31 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00
99 32 00 DATA 0,0,000,000,000,00,0
0,00,100,00,0,00,000,00,00,00

```

MULTIFILE 64

*A database that can easily be tailored to your own needs
For C64 plus disk drive*

Multifile is a disk-based data filing program. It has been constructed to offer the features necessary for such a program, such as input and retrieval of data, as well as printing out neatly in columns. However, it has been designed to allow it to be easily tailored to suit your own requirements. It could easily be converted to handle names and addresses (or personal use or club records), a collection catalogue or stock control index, as the possibilities are endless.

Storing large amounts of array data in Basic introduces large time delays in array handling, so the main data storage routines of this program have been written in machine code. However, the main program is in Basic for ease of customisation for your own use.

Multifile comprises of two programs, the first is a Basic loader program for the machine code section; this loads the machine code into memory at 40000. When the data is correct the machine code section (just under 1K) is **S&VEd** as a machine code file to disk. The main program can then load this file directly, and the loader with the machine code data need only be used once, before saving time when the program is in use.

The second program is the Basic section of the filing system itself and provides easy access to the machine code routines used.

Data storage

The data is stored by the program in a series of records, each record comprising of a series of data items about one person for instance. Each of these data items is called a field. The data is stored as in Figure 1.

Multifile will handle up to 80 fields, and up to 250 records in a file. Field length is not fixed, but the total length of all fields must not exceed 250 characters (this should not be a problem if a person of the file on a standard 80-column printer is desired). The number of records in the file is updated as the program is used, but the number of fields required and their lengths must be set up as part of the program before any data files are created. Several versions of the program would require to be kept if the program was used for a variety of filing applications.

Setting up for use

The only lines needing to be changed in the Basic program are lines 580-586 (through the program into lines 590 and 600 could be altered) and these should be changed to your requirements as you enter the listing. Line 580 defines variable F, the number of fields in the file handled. Lines 585-590 define the length (ie. number of characters) of each of the fields (if F is less than 80 the unused field lengths should be set to zero), and lines 590-596 define the titles of each of the fields. These titles are used within the program to refer to the columns, and are also printed as a header on any printout of the file. Note that the length of the title must be the same as the corresponding field size, otherwise an error will occur on running the program. If necessary the field titles should be filled out with spaces eg. if **FL(2)=80**, then **PTSC=" SURNAME"**. With these variables defined correctly the program is ready to run.

The memory used by the program is as follows: 2 bytes + F bytes (F = number

of fields) + record storage. Each record uses memory as follows: 2 bytes + F bytes + 1 byte for each character in each field. All records are stored as string (or character) data, including any numbers stored. Memory is better used more efficiently (and more quickly) than from Basic.

Data is stored spread from location 20000 (84K30), giving a maximum storage capacity of just over 25K per file. Note that records are not necessarily saved in strictly in sequential order though this is transparent to the user as they always appear to be in order when listed. Data is saved in blocks of program memory from 20000 to the end of the file.

Using the program

Upon **RUN**ning the program the machine code section is loaded in from disk if it is not already in memory. A series of functions is then presented, and either the following options (note that if entry to options is made in error, pressing **RETURN** from most prompts causes a return to the previous menu):

View Data in File

After choosing the output device (screen or printer) (lines 41), an error check is made, all of the data file currently in memory is listed out. The field titles are printed at the top, with the fields neatly printed out in vertical columns beneath their headings, with one space between each column. The number of each record is printed down the left side. Listing can be stopped by pressing the **CIVIL** key, and can be paused completely by holding **SHIFT** or clicking **SHIFT LOCK**. Pause is indicated by a red border and the listing will continue when **SHIFT** is released.

HOW IT WORKS.

80-400	Titles and load machine code
500-599	Set up data lengths and check
600-639	Set up file memory area
700-799	Set up addresses of machine code routines
800-1199	Print main menu and get selection
1200-1399	Print out data to screen or printer
1400-1449	Add record to file
1450-1499	Change record in file
1500-1599	Delete record from file
1600-1699	Disk file handling procedures
1700-1799	Data processing routines
4000-4249	Exit program

Subroutines

6000-6099	Input new or modified record
7000-7099	Get disk filename and store in memory
8000-8199	Read record from machine code buffer
9400-9499	Check for empty file memory
9500-9599	Place record into machine code buffer
9700-9799	Wait for SPACE to be pressed
9800-9899	Check disk driver error channel and report

Add a Record to File.

If more than one record is in the file already the program asks for the number of the record after which the current one is to be added. Each of the field titles is then given, and an input is requested for the field. The whole record is then stored in memory by the machine code routine.

Change Record in File.

The program prompts for the number of the record to be changed, and withholds the record from memory. Each field title is then given, along with the current entry in the field, and a new entry is prompted for. If no change is required to the entry

then pressing RETURN (with) can will indicate this. When all fields have been done, the old record is deleted from memory, and the new one added.

Delete Record from File.

The program prompts for the number of the record to be deleted, and it is deleted from memory and printed on the screen.

Disk File Handling.

Selecting this option presents another menu, offering file handling options as follows:

Load Data File

A file name is requested (the FILE

extension should not be given), then the required file is loaded from disk. If a file transfer error occurs, this is indicated otherwise a successful LOAD is indicated. After LOADING a check is made to see if the file is compatible with the field lengths set up within the program, and if non-compatibility is found, a warning is given on the screen.

Save Data File

A file name is requested, then the data file currently in memory is SAVED to disk. If a file transfer occurs, this is indicated, otherwise a successful SAVE is indicated. Note that the statement

FILE is added to the given file name to indicate to the disk directory that this is a data file.

Dir: Directory

A directory of the current disk is displayed on the screen. Pressing CTRL will close the listing, and pressing SCRT will print the listing.

Rename a File

The file's current name is requested, followed by it's new one, the file is then renamed on the disk.

Delete a File

The file's name is requested, and the file deleted from the disk.

Return to Main Menu

The program returns immediately to the main menu screen.

Process Data

Selecting this option presents another menu, offering data processing options as follows:

Search for Data

A search string of between 1 and 40 characters is asked for; the memory is scanned for all occurrences of this string. All records containing the search string are printed out in full along with their numbers, and a total number of finds is printed.

Sort columns

A menu of field titles is printed, and a prompt for one of these is given. All elements in the requested column are then added up, and a total and average for the column are printed. This process may take some time for a long data file.

Return to Main Menu

The program returns immediately to the main menu screen.

Exit Program

After asking for confirmation of exit, the program exits back to Basic.

Figure 1

	FIELD#				
	(No.)	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	MEMBER
R	001	J Adams	1 Main St.	023456	654
E			Anytown		
C	002	F Jones	80 High St.	987654	321
O			Upton		
B	003	G Smith	24 New St.	888888	432
D			Downtown		
S	004	P Young	17 Low Rd.	765765	210
			Anytown		

MULTIPLE NO. 000

```

41 10 RUN *** MULTIPLE MACHINE
    CODE SEQUENCE ***
42 20 RUN *** BY LAURENCE OF
    1 0000 ***
43 30 RUN *** FOR YOUR COMMISSION
    0 0000 ***
44 40 FORCE EXCELLENCE FORCE 0000 1
    00 0000
45 50 PRINT FOUR BLACK DOWNS 0
    (CODE SEQUENCE) MULTIPLE MACHINE
    DE CODE SEQUENCE (BYOFF)
46 60 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    WILL HAVE FIVE DOWNS TO 0
    00 0000
47 70 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
48 80 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
49 90 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
50 100 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
51 110 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
52 120 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
53 130 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
54 140 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
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55 150 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
56 160 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
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57 170 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
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58 180 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
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59 190 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
60 200 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
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61 210 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
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62 220 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
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64 240 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
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65 250 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
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66 260 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
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67 270 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
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68 280 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
69 290 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
70 300 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
71 310 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
72 320 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
73 330 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
74 340 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
75 350 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
76 360 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
77 370 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
78 380 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
79 390 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
80 400 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
81 410 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
82 420 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
83 430 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
84 440 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
85 450 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
86 460 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
87 470 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
88 480 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
89 490 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
90 500 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
91 510 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
92 520 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
93 530 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
94 540 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
95 550 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
96 560 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
97 570 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
98 580 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
99 590 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)
100 600 PRINT (DOWN) (DOWN) (DOWN)
    (CODE SEQUENCE)

```

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```

55 2010 2000 2000 IF 200=0 THEN
56 2000
57 2010 PRINT (20000/2000) 1 - 2
58 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
59 2010 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
60 2010 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
61 2010 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
62 2010 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
63 2010 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
64 2010 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
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99 2010 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000

```

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

Character Scroller

Do you long to have text scrolling smoothly wherever you like? The dream can become a little closer to reality.

Have you ever played *Strangelove from Virginia*? If you have, you will have seen the way that the instructions are displayed (they scroll up in three-quarters of the way across the screen and then wrap) and you might have also wondered how they did it.

Well, look no further. The routines here will do the same for your own programs. They allow you to scroll a message between specified characters, either scrolling upwards or from the left.

The routines work by getting a character from the text and putting the graphics of that character into the end of the characters you chose, and then it moves the graphics one pixel upwards or to the left depending on the option chosen. This means that whatever the characters you chose for the scroll are put on the screen, the text will be scrolled through them. As the demo program shows, you can use this to create named effects.

The Routines

The five routines Listing 1 is a left scroll and is called as follows:

SYSGR2: A,B,C,D

where

- A is the start of text
- B is the start of the character set
- C is the start of the characters
- D is the number of characters to scroll

Listing 2 is an up scroll with the same parameters as above, but is called by

SYSGR3

Listing 3 is a routine to set up a scroll message to run the above two routines, we will defer into this issue deeply in the 'Tips' section.

Listing 4 is a routine to copy the ROM characters into RAM and also allows you to re-design them by copying a character into spare memory, then moving the top four pixels to the right or creating double-width letters with a slant.

Listing 5 is a Basic demo program. When your test is in the memory reserved to put the character 255 (SPR) at the end, the scroller checks to see if any of the characters are 255, and if it is this causes the text to be reset.

Some Tips

The raster interrupt that I have set up is rather slow—slow, and you may wish to improve on it yourself! The addresses of the scroll routines are \$C069-6A257 dec) for the left scroll, and \$C0C3-44893 dec) for the up scroll.

You may think the routines are rather bulky for their functions, but most of the code is used to extract the specified parameters. If you wish to make them more effective, you could just get rid of all the parameter routines.

If you're a word- or byte-oriented producer, then you'll know the basis of the left-scroll could be amended to scroll the text within a page.

If you're thinking of using this routine for a landscape, then you will have to duplicate the scroll routine and also change the part of the routine that extracts the data and converts it to text, so that it changes the data to your landscape graphics.

Getting it all in

All of the routines are presented here as Basic programs. You should enter all of these using the SYNTAX CHECKER program that can be found on the LISTING page. Each program should be typed in and **SAVED** one at a time.

Before you **RUN** the DEMO program you should have **LOADED** and **RUN** each of the other programs.

LISTING 1: LEFT SCROLL	
00	10 ROM 44893-44893
01	11 ROM 4489
02	12 ROM 4489 CHARACTER SCROLL
03	13 ROM 4489
04	14 ROM 4489
05	15 ROM 4489
06	16 ROM 4489
07	17 ROM 4489
08	18 ROM 4489
09	19 ROM 4489
10	20 ROM 4489
11	21 ROM 4489
12	22 ROM 4489
13	23 ROM 4489
14	24 ROM 4489
15	25 ROM 4489
16	26 ROM 4489
17	27 ROM 4489
18	28 ROM 4489
19	29 ROM 4489
20	30 ROM 4489
21	31 ROM 4489
22	32 ROM 4489
23	33 ROM 4489
24	34 ROM 4489
25	35 ROM 4489
26	36 ROM 4489
27	37 ROM 4489
28	38 ROM 4489
29	39 ROM 4489
30	40 ROM 4489
31	41 ROM 4489
32	42 ROM 4489
33	43 ROM 4489
34	44 ROM 4489
35	45 ROM 4489
36	46 ROM 4489
37	47 ROM 4489
38	48 ROM 4489
39	49 ROM 4489
40	50 ROM 4489
41	51 ROM 4489
42	52 ROM 4489
43	53 ROM 4489
44	54 ROM 4489
45	55 ROM 4489
46	56 ROM 4489
47	57 ROM 4489
48	58 ROM 4489
49	59 ROM 4489
50	60 ROM 4489
51	61 ROM 4489
52	62 ROM 4489
53	63 ROM 4489
54	64 ROM 4489
55	65 ROM 4489
56	66 ROM 4489
57	67 ROM 4489
58	68 ROM 4489
59	69 ROM 4489
60	70 ROM 4489
61	71 ROM 4489
62	72 ROM 4489
63	73 ROM 4489
64	74 ROM 4489
65	75 ROM 4489
66	76 ROM 4489
67	77 ROM 4489
68	78 ROM 4489
69	79 ROM 4489
70	80 ROM 4489
71	81 ROM 4489
72	82 ROM 4489
73	83 ROM 4489
74	84 ROM 4489
75	85 ROM 4489
76	86 ROM 4489
77	87 ROM 4489
78	88 ROM 4489
79	89 ROM 4489
80	90 ROM 4489
81	91 ROM 4489
82	92 ROM 4489
83	93 ROM 4489
84	94 ROM 4489
85	95 ROM 4489
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93	103 ROM 4489
94	104 ROM 4489
95	105 ROM 4489
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99	109 ROM 4489
100	110 ROM 4489
101	111 ROM 4489
102	112 ROM 4489
103	113 ROM 4489
104	114 ROM 4489
105	115 ROM 4489
106	116 ROM 4489
107	117 ROM 4489
108	118 ROM 4489
109	119 ROM 4489
110	120 ROM 4489
111	121 ROM 4489
112	122 ROM 4489
113	123 ROM 4489
114	124 ROM 4489
115	125 ROM 4489
116	126 ROM 4489
117	127 ROM 4489
118	128 ROM 4489
119	129 ROM 4489
120	130 ROM 4489
121	131 ROM 4489
122	132 ROM 4489
123	133 ROM 4489
124	134 ROM 4489
125	135 ROM 4489
126	136 ROM 4489
127	137 ROM 4489
128	138 ROM 4489
129	139 ROM 4489
130	140 ROM 4489
131	141 ROM 4489
132	142 ROM 4489
133	143 ROM 4489
134	144 ROM 4489
135	145 ROM 4489
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219	229 ROM 4489
220	230 ROM 4489
221	231 ROM 4489
222	232 ROM 4489
223	233 ROM 4489
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226	236 ROM 4489
227	237 ROM 4489
228	238 ROM 4489
229	239 ROM 4489
230	240 ROM 4489
231	241 ROM 4489
232	242 ROM 4489
233	243 ROM 4489
234	244 ROM 4489
235	245 ROM 4489
236	246 ROM 4489
237	247 ROM 4489
238	248 ROM 4489
239	249 ROM 4489
240	250 ROM 4489
241	251 ROM 4489
242	252 ROM 4489
243	253 ROM 4489
244	254 ROM 4489
245	255 ROM 4489
246	256 ROM 4489
247	257 ROM 4489
248	258 ROM 4489
249	259 ROM 4489
250	260 ROM 4489
251	261 ROM 4489
252	262 ROM 4489
253	263 ROM 4489
254	264 ROM 4489
255	265 ROM 4489
256	266 ROM 4489
257	267 ROM 4489
258	268 ROM 4489
259	269 ROM 4489
260	270 ROM 4489
261	271 ROM 4489
262	272 ROM 4489
263	273 ROM 4489
264	274 ROM 4489
265	275 ROM 4489
266	276 ROM 4489
267	277 ROM 4489
268	278 ROM 4489
269	279 ROM 4489
270	280 ROM 4489
271	281 ROM 4489
272	282 ROM 4489
273	283 ROM 4489
274	284 ROM 4489
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314	324 ROM 4489
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317	327 ROM 4489
318	328 ROM 4489
319	329 ROM 4489
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321	331 ROM 4489
322	332 ROM 4489
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329	339 ROM 4489
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372	382 ROM 4489
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381	391 ROM 4489
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384	394 ROM 4489
385	395 ROM 4489
386	396 ROM 4489
387	397 ROM 4489

[illegible]

TRANS-SCRIPT

Many Plus4 owners have upgraded to the SCRIPT-PLUS wordprocessor. Unfortunately you can't use 3+1 files with this wordprocessor. TRANS-SCRIPT changes all this.

Having recently obtained the SCRIPT-PLUS cartridge I was left with the problem of converting several disks of 3+1 wordprocessor files into a format suitable for SCRIPT-PLUS.

This program TRANS-SCRIPT will enable 3+1 document files to be converted using either single or twin disk units. The program is menu driven and will prompt for appropriate disk unit, filename, directory or unit. Exit from the directory is by pressing return.

In single disk mode the program reads the file, converts it and then writes it back to the disk using the same filename but with the first character of the filename abbreviated with an extension mark.

When using twin disk units the file is written to the second unit using the same filename.

The conversion is done on a character by character basis but by use of Runstar code the process is fairly swift, especially if 128k disk drives are used. The layout of the original 3+1 file is preserved but the 3+1 embedded commands are removed.

Getting it in

To enter the program use the MONITOR and the M command to type in the hex dump listing.

Then SAVE TRANS-SCRIPT.BK, 800,1600.

The program can then be loaded and

run like a normal BASIC program. The program must be located at the normal start of base, area 0 p. Hex 000 GRAPHIC CLR can be used to convert files.

File format

The 3+1 wordprocessor file is held on disk in the following format. Byte 01 and 02 point to the end address of the document in memory. Byte 03 is the number of lines in the document. The next 99 bytes are the text pointers. This is followed by a further 77 bytes for the tab set

ings. Finally there is a further gap until the start of the document text. This gives a total of 101 bytes before the document text which can be discarded during the conversion process.

The document text is stored in memory and on disk in CHM screen code. The text is stored in 77 character lines. The carriage return Hex 0D is replaced by Hex 9D. The line after the carriage return is padded to the full 77 characters with spaces. These spaces will be discarded during the conversion reducing the size of the converted document.

PROGRAM TRANS-SCRIPT									
1000	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1005	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1010	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1015	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1020	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1025	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1030	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1035	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1040	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1045	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1050	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1055	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1060	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1065	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1070	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1075	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1080	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1085	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1090	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1095	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1100	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1105	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1110	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1115	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1120	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1125	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1130	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1135	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1140	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1145	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1150	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1155	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1160	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1165	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1170	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1175	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1180	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1185	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1190	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
1195	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

0169 00 32 88 88 24 02 FF 00	1080 20 00 02 00 00 00 00	2000 00 07 00 00 00 00 00
0171 00 FF 50 00 00 00 00 00	1082 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2002 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0173 00 FC 10 00 00 00 00 00	1084 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2004 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0180 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00	1086 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2006 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0182 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1088 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2008 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0184 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1090 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0186 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1092 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2012 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0188 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1094 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2014 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0190 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1096 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2016 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0192 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1098 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2018 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0194 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0196 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1102 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2022 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0198 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1104 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2024 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
019A 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1106 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2026 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
019C 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1108 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2028 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
019E 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1110 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01A0 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1112 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2032 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01A2 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1114 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2034 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01A4 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1116 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2036 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01A6 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1118 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2038 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01A8 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1120 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2040 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01AA 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1122 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2042 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01AC 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1124 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2044 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01AE 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1126 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2046 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01B0 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1128 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2048 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01B2 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1130 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2050 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01B4 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1132 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2052 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01B6 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1134 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2054 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01B8 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1136 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2056 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01BA 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1138 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2058 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01BC 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1140 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2060 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01BE 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1142 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2062 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01C0 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1144 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2064 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01C2 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1146 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2066 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01C4 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1148 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2068 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01C6 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1150 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2070 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01C8 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1152 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2072 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01CA 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1154 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2074 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01CC 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1156 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2076 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01CE 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1158 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2078 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01D0 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1160 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2080 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01D2 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1162 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2082 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01D4 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1164 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2084 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01D6 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1166 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2086 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01D8 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1168 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2088 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01DA 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1170 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2090 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01DC 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1172 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2092 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01DE 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1174 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2094 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01E0 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1176 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2096 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01E2 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1178 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2098 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01E4 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1180 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01E6 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1182 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2102 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01E8 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1184 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2104 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01EA 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1186 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2106 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01EC 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1188 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2108 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01EE 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1190 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2110 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01F0 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1192 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2112 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01F2 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1194 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2114 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01F4 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1196 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2116 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01F6 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1198 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2118 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01F8 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1200 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2120 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01FA 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1202 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2122 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01FC 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1204 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2124 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
01FE 00 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	1206 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2126 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

LIFESAVERS	C64	MACHINE CODE SAVE	1/1
<p>For those of you that do not possess a monitor or assembler, saving areas of memory is somewhat difficult and time consuming. This small programme will enable you to SAVE any area of memory you like, except for RAM hidden under the ROMs.</p> <p>The syntax for using the routine is as follows</p> <pre> SYV50000,"name",B,I,SA,EA-I </pre> <p>where EA and SA are the end and start address respectively.</p> <p>P.A.Eves</p> <pre> 1 X=50000 2 B=002 IFZ=ZEROTHEEND 3 FORX=2 X=X+1 GOTO2 4 DATA32,257,174,32,212,225,32,2 53,174,32,138,173,32,247,183,185 ,20,72,185,21 5 DATA72,32,253,174,32,138,173,3 2,247,183,185,20,184,21,104,133, 252,104,133 6 DATA251,183,251,174,32,225,225 ,255 </pre>			

Extended Basic For The Commodore Plus/4

Although printers and disk drives are optional, they are necessary if full use is to be made of the existing Basic

The program adds an extra 39 commands to the existing Basic. Some commands are intended for disk users only and some are intended for printer users only (primarily MP5501 users but these commands may be compatible with other printers, i.e. MP5502). The other commands are intended as aid basic programming i.e. an aid command which when executed will request a newed program.

The program runs from \$2000 to \$2100 with Basic starting at \$1000. The graphics screen can still be used as the program will automatically relocate itself to \$4000 when you turn on the graphics screen for the first time. The program once relocated to \$4000 by the reinitialisation of the basic system will automatically relocate itself back to \$2000 once graphics is has been activated.

The program uses \$0600 to \$0640 for the relocating routine and the error page is used by some of the commands.

Typing it In

Type in listing one and use it to disk or tape, run the program and if any data errors are detected the program will automatically list the line in which the error occurred. Therefore editing can be carried out to correct the line.

The program can then be re-saved

and re-executed. Once the data has been read into memory the computer will prompt you with the device flag or disk. If you are using fast loader from February's issue or a different device number for the disk drive, you will need to change the device number to the corresponding device in line 90.

When the device has been entered the computer will then use the machine code program produced in the chosen device under the name "extended basic". If you are using the fast loader program delete line 10 in listing one before saving it and type in the following basic line —
POKE 44,64:POKE 43,1:POKE 42,1:POKE 41,4000:0:END

Based on the "fast loader" program, adding the lines for relocating it from August's issue. Run the program and re-load fast loader to \$4000 (remember delete line 10) as the fast loader relocates program first, type new and load is listing one and add the following line —
%\$H\$%="T"THEN\$Y\$DECK:3000"

Execute The Program

Listings two to six are demo programs and therefore need not be entered unless you want a demonstration of the commands at work. If it, the extended Basic must be entered before the demo programs are entered. The demo programs must be

entered in order and used before the next one is entered. If you haven't a disk drive you need not type in listing six. (When the demo programs have been entered and saved listing two can then be loaded by using the chain command.)

Commands Summary and Format

COMMAND APPEND
FORMAT APPEND FILENAME (
DEVICE)
Abbreviated to A/SHIFT/P
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None
MODES Device and Program
RECOMMENDED MODE Device
PURPOSE To append a program from tape or disk to the end of the current program in memory

COMMAND BARE
FORMAT BARE(FILENAME (
DEVICE) GO FLAG(START)
FINISH)
Abbreviated to B/SHIFT/P
AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None
MODES Device and program
RECOMMENDED MODE Either
PURPOSE To save a block of memory to tape or disk. The start address defaults to the start of the basic and the end address defaults to the end of the current

have program. The DOT flag is the same as for the basic SAVE command.

COMMAND EXECUR

FORMAT: CCONUS Variable Expression

Abbreviated to: CCONUS

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To CCONUS a line number evaluated from the variable expression

COMMAND EXECUR

FORMAT: CCONUS Variable Expression

Abbreviated to: CCONUS

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To CCONUS a line number evaluated from the variable expression

COMMAND CHAIN

FORMAT: CHAIN[FILENAME] [

DEVICE], RELOCATE FLAG[]

Abbreviated to: CHAIN

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

CHIN -> CHIN

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct

PURPOSE: To load in a program whilst keeping the current variables intact

COMMAND INPA

FORMAT: INPA STRING[,

DEVICE[]

Abbreviated to: INPA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

IN

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To read a command to the disk drive

COMMAND FPOKE

FORMAT: FPOKE ADDRESS

VALUE[HEXDEC]

Abbreviated to: FPOKE

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To FPOKE a 16-bit number in (HEX) format to location address AND address + 1

COMMAND EMERGE

FORMAT: EMERGE FILENAME [

IDENTIC[]]

Abbreviated to: EMERGE

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct

PURPOSE: To merge a program from disk to the one currently in memory

COMMAND IPROC

FORMAT: IPROC NAME[]

(VARIABLES)

Abbreviated to: IPROC

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Program

PURPOSE: To define a procedure under the name NAME

COMMAND DUMP

FORMAT: DUMP FLAG (R OR I)

Abbreviated to: DUMP

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To dump the bytes of (L or R) words to port. If flag equals 'R' then the L words will be dumped else the R words will be dumped to port

COMMAND ENTER

FORMAT: ENTER X CO-ORDINATE

Y CO-ORDINATE[STRING]

Abbreviated to: ENTER

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

END

MODES: Program

PURPOSE: To input variables at a specific location on the screen

COMMAND IPROC

FORMAT: IPROC

Abbreviated to: IPROC

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: DIRECT AND PROGRAM

RECOMMENDED MODE: Program

PURPOSE: To return from a procedure if this is not associated to a port routine then a RETURN WITHOUT GOSUB ERROR will occur

COMMAND PART

FORMAT: PART

Abbreviated to: PART

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct and Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To switch out the screen and therefore speed up basic by approximately 30%

COMMAND FIND

FORMAT: FIND TEXT[]

Abbreviated to: FIND

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct

PURPOSE: To find the lines where the text occurs

COMMAND HIMEM

FORMAT: HIMEM ADDRESS

Abbreviated to: HIMEM

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Either

PURPOSE: To set the bounds of memory to the address specified

COMMAND LOMEM

FORMAT: LOMEM ADDRESS

Abbreviated to: LOMEM

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

LOMEM -> LOMEM

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct

PURPOSE: To set the bounds of memory to the address specified. This will perform a NEW at the new location when created

COMMAND MERGE

FORMAT: MERGE FILENAME[]

IDENTIC[]

Abbreviated to: MERGE

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct

PURPOSE: To merge a program from disk or tape to the one currently in memory

COMMAND OLD

FORMAT: OLD

Abbreviated to: OLD

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS:

None

MODES: Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: DIRECT

PURPOSE: To regain back a NEWed program

COMMAND PLST

FORMAT PLUSFIRST LINE 1—
LAST LINE 2

ABBREVIATED TO PLUSHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None

MODES Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Enter

PURPOSE To list a program from memory to printer

COMMAND PLAT

FORMAT PLUS CO-ORDINATE X
CO-ORDINATE Y

ABBREVIATED TO PLUSHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None

MODES Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Enter

PURPOSE To print at the cursor in the
1st row column at the specified
co-ordinates

COMMAND POP

FORMAT POP

ABBREVIATED TO POPHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None > POPSHITA

MODES Program

PURPOSE To enable you to RETURN
from a GOSUB, COSUB or PROC
routine as it takes the GOSUB parameters
off the stack i.e. it performs a RETURN
without returning to the original location.
If this is not used as a GOSUB, COSUB
or PROC routine, then a RETURN
WITHOUT GOSUB ERROR will occur

COMMAND PRM

FORMAT PROC NAME
(PARAMETERS)

ABBREVIATED TO PLUSHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None > PLUSHTA

MODES Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Program

PURPOSE To GOSUB a defined pro-
cedure under the name NAME

The parameters will pass into the variable
names in the PROC command

COMMAND QUIT

FORMAT QUIT

ABBREVIATED TO QSHHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None

MODES Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Direct

PURPOSE To return to Basic

COMMAND RECORD

FORMAT RECORD FILE

RECORD OFFSET

ABBREVIATED TO RSHHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None >> REHSHTA

MODES Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Program
PURPOSE To position the record
pointer to the record number of the file
number with offset—OFFSET for a rela-
tive file. The equivalent disk command
is—
PRINT#IS:R+CHRGFILE (96)+
CHR\$RECORD:LD-BYTE+CHR\$
RECORD:BE:BYTE+CHR\$OFF-
SET: where IS is the file opened for the
command channel

NOTE The command channel must be
opened beforehand

COMMAND SLOW

FORMAT SLOW

ABBREVIATED TO SSHHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None

MODES Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Enter

PURPOSE To return the screen back to
normal and hence the speed of Basic after
a FAST command has been executed

COMMAND SAVING

FORMAT SAVING

ABBREVIATED TO VSHHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None

MODES Direct

PURPOSE To print all variables (except
arrays and functions) from memory to the
current output device

COMMAND WINDOW

FORMAT WINDOW TOP LEFT
RIGHT BOTTOM

ABBREVIATED TO WSHHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None

MODES Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Enter

PURPOSE To set the window size

COMMAND WRITE

FORMAT WRITE CO-ORDINATE
X CO-ORDINATE Y CO-ORDINATE

ABBREVIATED TO WSHHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None

MODES Direct or Program

RECOMMENDED MODE: Enter

PURPOSE To print at the specified co-
ordinates on the screen

Functions

FUNCTION ABS

FORMAT ABS(X)

ABBREVIATED TO ASHHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None

PURPOSE To give the ABS(COS) of X
where X=XC=1

FUNCTION ASN

FORMAT ASN(X)

ABBREVIATED TO ASHHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None

PURPOSE To return the ARCSIN of X
where X=XC=1

FUNCTION SIN

FORMAT SIN(X)

ABBREVIATED TO SHHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None

PURPOSE To return as a string the
binary equivalent of X, where X is an
integer such that XC=BNV

FUNCTION COS

FORMAT COS(X)

ABBREVIATED TO COSHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None

PURPOSE To return as a string the
decimal value of the binary equivalent
given by X

FUNCTION DEE

FORMAT DEE(X)

ABBREVIATED TO DESHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None > DESHTA

PURPOSE To return a string for
number stored as 1st bit format in the
address X and X+1

FUNCTION DEC

FORMAT DEC(X)

PURPOSE To convert address to a decimal
where X is the number to be converted

FUNCTION EVAL

FORMAT EVAL(X)

ABBREVIATED TO ESHHTA

AFFECTED BASIC ABBREVIATIONS
None

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Abstract

1997-1998: 1997-1998

[illegible]

Abstract

```

0000 B07 LISTING%
0001 C08 BCNCLR
0002 F09( ) G0P0
0003 G00 PRCPG0010 , 001
0004 E00
0005 IF B0C1 MP0T
0006 L00P0T T00L0C - ( ) C0000000 - ( )

```

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Word Processor Roundup

As a word processor is defined as a simple means of entering, editing, printing, and storing text on a computer, why are there so many of them? This article covers no less than twelve different word processors, each offering a variety of functions and options to cater for the incredible variety of uses these essential programmes are used for.

If you haven't written a book, you need an magazine article then you need a word processor and so you will no longer be bound in early drafts and proofs of correcting them. With a word processor you can type on the keyboard anything you would on a typewriter and then correct it, alter it, save it for later use and print it out.

In this article (which I wrote using PaperClip) I have looked at twelve word processors and assessed their strengths,

and weaknesses and included certain features and features that may help you find the word processor that is best suited for your needs (Table 2).

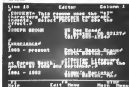
EASY SCRIPT/Commodore

Easy Script is probably one of the best known old word processors as it was

given away free with the C64 disk drive.

Although Easy Script contains facilities for creating and editing documents, it uses a system of control commands that insert text on the screen on to the same as it will appear on the paper. In fact the program includes a special function to show the document as it will actually appear. Since then the word processors have become freeware which means you can get started without wading through a huge manual.

■ All Editor



■ More than



3.61. **WATER-SOLUBLE POLYMER**

Macromedia's imported *Sw Writer* is really only the best of mammals (three pages of a *Swriter* booklet) and consists of four main functions that are accessed through a menu menu.

The Edit option allows you to type and edit your document and format it using Ring-Forge style commands to set margins, page numbers, headers, and text justification. The Preview mode mimics these commands and displays the text as it would appear on paper. You document you then be used loaded or exported from disks with the file option that can also format blank disks before printing to any defined printer and paper size.

MASTER WORLD/Argon
Press Software

As part of the *Legend* 3D CD-ROM series, of *Cheng and Chertal* disk programs, *Wang* Wang has the distinct goal of being the only word processor that is supplied with no manual.

If this complete lack of documents annoys you, just you off you'll find pages and pages of help systems to get you going as well as files of sample letters which include some different business letters, some letters home, five true love notes, two the romance is over and one is never really begun, letters for the one you love!

HN-40 L254 COTTE COTTE SCDD SCDD L254

This is Word Perfect. Supersoft's entry in the word processor stakes.

It claims to be the computer equivalent of a typewriter and even sounds an alarm as you're approaching a carriage return.

Word Perfect is simple to use but is quite limited having none of the outstanding features of programs such as PaperLink, Gemini 7.0 or SunSoft 4.0.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

③ you don't expect too much from Allyson (what you need for the moment)

you're hearing a carriage come although you can let the program automatically determine its own tone.

WORD PERFECT *Sumner*

Word Perfect is an easy-to-use program that has no limitations, including a 256-line limit to documents. This is just one of four. All pages and so forth in applications to show news, letters and memos. Longer articles can be done just as well as by

If you stay within the limitation you'll be able to enter and exit using simple commands that try to mimic a typewriter. You even have a field where

CUT & PASTE Artisoft
(Electronic Arts)

Many word processors claim to be easy to use but this one actually is so much so that you can load in a sample document, edit it, add in your own words, or brackets and save it without looking at the darn instructions manual!

Several word processing methods are recommended here. Click & Drag has been used. An

[illegible]

1000



the top of the screen you get a menu of files on disk and at the bottom a blank sheet commands that to load and save these files and format blank disks.

Once you're actually editing text, whether it's one of the supplied formatted letters (in Micro using the mouse), resume or resume, or all your own work, then cut and paste is the name of the game. Any word, sentence or block of text can be deleted and cut from the document and then pasted in another part of it.

This means you can move and copy text as well as reformat deleted text; that you really wanted too long as you haven't cut anything else. Or even cut a personal introduction that can then be pasted into a whole series of different documents.

HOMEWORD/Green valley

Homeword takes hold as Master Writer is the only semi-controlled word processor in this collection. It has a pattern of a filing cabinet for its head, menu, and save options as well as a printer, a page of text for more, copy, paste and find and replace edit options, a layout view to set text justification and a disk to saving and create files.

Selecting any item leads to another set of icons, and so on until you find the option you need. As with Cal and Paste the manual is almost redundant as it's always clear through icons and screen prompts what you're doing, how you get there and how to get out of it without losing all your work.

To help you further a display, at the bottom of the text entry screen shows the current page, a bar illustrates the remaining memory and a bar indicates representation of your page is shown.

TEAM-MATE/Tri Micro

Team Mate is in fact the CBI version of the programme supplied with Phoca and features an integrated package of a word processor, spreadsheet, database and graphics package (that produces bar and pie charts).

The word processing part of the package is undoubtedly limited with a fairly restricted to only 99 lines. However more than one file can be linked together to form longer documents that can use the output from graphics and spreadsheet packages in its documents. It doesn't compete with the full word processor, but is a useful addition to a package.

TRI WORD/

Tri Word is part of the Triangle word processor-spreadsheet and file handler package and is less limited than its Team Mate competitor with up to 400 lines in a file. However data cannot be moved between the programmes, and files can't be linked together. However you shouldn't need to as the files should be big enough. One thing that remains a mystery is why Tri moves the page down and F3 moves it up.

MINI OFFICE II/Database

The Mini Office II word processor is probably the best word processor supplied in an integrated package.

From a single menu you can edit and create your text, preview it, search and replace unwanted spelling/errors, and find and view your work. Meanwhile a bar at the top of the screen keeps track of the various modes you are in. At the same time taken you to create the document and an extremely useful word count. In fact everything you'd expect from an ordinary word processor which you get with a spreadsheet, database, graphics package, label printer and communications package.

GEOWRITE 2.0/First Analytical

Geowrite 2.0 is just part of the Winner's Word-drop package that runs with the pull down menus and printers, in the Mac, like GEOS operating system.

A standard geowrite was included with the GEOS master disk but this was little more than a text handler and has been replaced by a full word processor featuring headers and footers, left, right and centre justification, plain, bold, italic, outline, subscripts and superscript text as well as a choice of fonts, in a variety of point sizes and the incredibly powerful text gather.

The text gather can convert any CBI word processor document into

■ Tri Word



■ Mini Office II





Figure 1: Paperclip

goofy text that will then be edited by gofWise and improved by adding different lists and gofPam graphics.

PAPERCLIP: AriadneSoft (Batteries Included)

I used Paperclip to write this article because I found it the easiest machine to use. I needed a word processor that didn't have any complex and convoluted menus that you could only type directly into the screen and avoid costly control mistakes, you get. Also, which had a spell checker, so I missed any spelling mistakes before being word in check for direct entry into a typesetting machine.

I didn't want to be overruled in a small number of lines, but I needed to know how many words I had used. (The Spellchecker is only available in the special Paperclip with Spell Checker pack, which is definitely worth the extra \$100.)

The spell checker is the reason Paperclip's success as it compares those words with its 100,000 word dictionary and prompts you to alter any it can't find or understand. Therefore I can spot typing errors, spelling mistakes and words run together through moved space, while giving you a report of the total number of words used and their average length.

This time I didn't need any of its other features, such as transferring text between different documents, sorting capabilities, editing data from databases and spreadsheets or the ability to create form letters. But I did use the special commands to construct the comparison table (Table 1).

Paperclip with the added spell checker is more expensive than the others, but you do get more for your money. Great value and a must for journalists with deadlines!



Figure 2: Superscript

SUPERSCRIPT/Precision

Being prior Paperclip's there are others such as Your Commander's Editions Editor who prefers Superscript to create his words of wisdom.

Superscript is undoubtedly an incredibly powerful word processor that's equal to Paperclip in the feature it offers, including a spell-checker and mail-merge facility.

If there's any difference there it's when it's commands are executed. In Paperclip these are through a conventional two key commands, whereas Superscript employs a series of nested double three keys. For example, selecting Document from the



Figure 3: Precision

main menu leads to a sub menu that includes options to load save, directory and spell. Select spell and you're led to another menu and options to check spelling, view or print the user dictionary and displaying a word count.

Comparing Superscript and Paperclip is like the comparison between a Ferrari and a Porsche. They are both equally impressive but different in style.

The following table compares the priced word processors with eight features that are important to a buyer. The final two features are an extension of the previous two features and their ratings and take into account brand name and general ease of use.

	Easy Script	Ms Word	Master Word	Word Perfect	Cut & Paste	How Word
Random Access	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Random Access	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Text Spacing	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Search/Replace	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Help Function	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Spell Checker	No	No	No	No	No	No
Word Count	No	No	No	No	No	No
Price		£4.99		£19.94		
Program Manual	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good
	Price	Price	None	Fair	Good	Good

	Easy Script	Ms Word	Master Word	Word Perfect	Paper Clip	Super Script
Random Access	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Random Access	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Text Spacing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Search/Replace	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Help Function	No	No	No	No	No	No
Spell Checker	No	No	No	No	No	No
Word Count	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Price		£19.94	£19.94	£19.94	£19.94	£19.94
Program Manual	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good

Everyman's Guide to Graphics

Graphics are a fascinating application for the C64. In this comprehensive guide, we point the way to better understanding and use of this facility.

By Allen Webb

In any case, the crucial part of any piece of software is the graphics. There are very few users which need no situation in graphics, with even a first only package being improved by a redesigned form.

In this article, I want to give a detailed run down of the C64's graphics capability and how you can use it. Where it simplifies life, I will give listings of helpful routines.

Vic Chip

First, let us consider the driving force behind graphics, the VIC-II chip. This chip controls the graphics system which can in turn be altered via a number of registers. These registers are memory mapped allowing you to change them easily. Table 1 lists the most useful registers.

That's a pretty meagre lump of information and it's only provided as reference material. The rest of this piece will show you how the more important registers are used.

If you want to use your 64 efficiently, an appreciation of how it handles its memory is necessary. Figure 1 gives a simple memory map. The memory map can be considered as consist of two layers. The bottom layer is a block of 64K of RAM. On top of

this are superimposed two areas of ROM and other chips, hence different

devices occupy the same addresses, a register in address one related to the, etc

Table 1

Register	Function
Register	Register positions
\$10000-\$10004 (10000-10004)	0-4
\$10011-10015	
\$00000-00004	5-9
\$00005-00009	
\$00010-00014	
\$00015-00019	
\$00020-00024	
\$00025-00029	10-14
\$00030-00034	
\$00035-00039	
\$00040-00044	
\$00045-00049	
\$00050-00054	15-19
\$00055-00059	
\$00060-00064	
\$00065-00069	
\$00070-00074	
\$00075-00079	20-24
\$00080-00084	
\$00085-00089	
\$00090-00094	
\$00095-00099	
\$00100-00104	25-29
\$00105-00109	
\$00110-00114	
\$00115-00119	
\$00120-00124	
\$00125-00129	30-34
\$00130-00134	
\$00135-00139	
\$00140-00144	
\$00145-00149	
\$00150-00154	35-39
\$00155-00159	
\$00160-00164	
\$00165-00169	
\$00170-00174	
\$00175-00179	40-44
\$00180-00184	
\$00185-00189	
\$00190-00194	
\$00195-00199	
\$00200-00204	45-49
\$00205-00209	
\$00210-00214	
\$00215-00219	
\$00220-00224	
\$00225-00229	50-54
\$00230-00234	
\$00235-00239	
\$00240-00244	
\$00245-00249	
\$00250-00254	55-59
\$00255-00259	
\$00260-00264	
\$00265-00269	
\$00270-00274	
\$00275-00279	60-64
\$00280-00284	
\$00285-00289	
\$00290-00294	
\$00295-00299	
\$00300-00304	65-69
\$00305-00309	
\$00310-00314	
\$00315-00319	
\$00320-00324	
\$00325-00329	70-74
\$00330-00334	
\$00335-00339	
\$00340-00344	
\$00345-00349	
\$00350-00354	75-79
\$00355-00359	
\$00360-00364	
\$00365-00369	
\$00370-00374	
\$00375-00379	80-84
\$00380-00384	
\$00385-00389	
\$00390-00394	
\$00395-00399	
\$00400-00404	85-89
\$00405-00409	
\$00410-00414	
\$00415-00419	
\$00420-00424	
\$00425-00429	90-94
\$00430-00434	
\$00435-00439	
\$00440-00444	
\$00445-00449	
\$00450-00454	95-99
\$00455-00459	
\$00460-00464	
\$00465-00469	
\$00470-00474	
\$00475-00479	100-104
\$00480-00484	
\$00485-00489	
\$00490-00494	
\$00495-00499	
\$00500-00504	105-109
\$00505-00509	
\$00510-00514	
\$00515-00519	
\$00520-00524	
\$00525-00529	110-114
\$00530-00534	
\$00535-00539	
\$00540-00544	
\$00545-00549	
\$00550-00554	115-119
\$00555-00559	
\$00560-00564	
\$00565-00569	
\$00570-00574	
\$00575-00579	120-124
\$00580-00584	
\$00585-00589	
\$00590-00594	
\$00595-00599	
\$00600-00604	125-129
\$00605-00609	
\$00610-00614	
\$00615-00619	
\$00620-00624	
\$00625-00629	130-134
\$00630-00634	
\$00635-00639	
\$00640-00644	
\$00645-00649	
\$00650-00654	135-139
\$00655-00659	
\$00660-00664	
\$00665-00669	
\$00670-00674	
\$00675-00679	140-144
\$00680-00684	
\$00685-00689	
\$00690-00694	
\$00695-00699	
\$00700-00704	145-149
\$00705-00709	
\$00710-00714	
\$00715-00719	
\$00720-00724	
\$00725-00729	150-154
\$00730-00734	
\$00735-00739	
\$00740-00744	
\$00745-00749	
\$00750-00754	155-159
\$00755-00759	
\$00760-00764	
\$00765-00769	
\$00770-00774	
\$00775-00779	160-164
\$00780-00784	
\$00785-00789	
\$00790-00794	
\$00795-00799	
\$00800-00804	165-169
\$00805-00809	
\$00810-00814	
\$00815-00819	
\$00820-00824	
\$00825-00829	170-174
\$00830-00834	
\$00835-00839	
\$00840-00844	
\$00845-00849	
\$00850-00854	175-179
\$00855-00859	
\$00860-00864	
\$00865-00869	
\$00870-00874	
\$00875-00879	180-184
\$00880-00884	
\$00885-00889	
\$00890-00894	
\$00895-00899	
\$00900-00904	185-189
\$00905-00909	
\$00910-00914	
\$00915-00919	
\$00920-00924	
\$00925-00929	190-194
\$00930-00934	
\$00935-00939	
\$00940-00944	
\$00945-00949	
\$00950-00954	195-199
\$00955-00959	
\$00960-00964	
\$00965-00969	
\$00970-00974	
\$00975-00979	200-204
\$00980-00984	
\$00985-00989	
\$00990-00994	
\$00995-00999	

which are switched on. In normal use, the RAM under the ROMs is unavailable to Basic but it can be used for graphics.

The 64 has six blocks of RAM as four banks of 16K.

Bank 0—\$0000—\$FFFF to \$1FFF
Bank 1—\$4000—\$FFFF to \$5FFF
Bank 2—\$8000—\$FFFF to \$9FFF
Bank 3—\$C000—\$FFFF to \$DFFF

Bank 0 is the default bank. The bank is set or specified in bits 0 and 1 of location \$D000.

The VIC can only address one bank at a time and it exports to find an area of screen memory and a character set within the bank. This approach offers almost unlimited flexibility but also makes the use of graphics on the default bank restrictive.

Since the CPU and the VIC chip operate independently, the CPU doesn't care which bank is used for graphics. We can therefore reconfigure the machine from Basic very easily.

Let's describe how to reconfigure the memory map.

Changing the BANK

This is achieved easily by changing the register at \$D000:

```
10 POKE 5476, PEEK(5476) OR 4
20 POKE 5676, (PEEK(5476) AND
30) OR 4-8H
```

Line 10 prepares the ground and line 20 switches to BANK number 01.

The VIC chip ignores the absolute address of the bank and uses only the relative addresses within the bank. In each bank ranges from \$0000 to \$FFF.

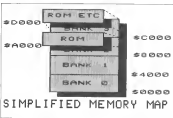
Moving the Character Set

The register at \$3373 tells the VIC chip where to get its character data. In fact bits one to three hold the information.

This information is changed by

```
POKE 5373, (PEEK(5373)
AND 240) OR X
```

X is equal to the start address of the character data divided by 1624. With



only three bits and only eight character sets are possible (i.e. 0-7, 8-12, 14).

Since the machine powers up with character set three as the default information somewhere in fact, the default character set is held in ROM. This data is mapped to banks 0 and 2 and is found at the following addresses:

```
$8000-$FFFF (lower case set 30-4)
$1800-$FFFF (upper case set 50-6)
```

Clearly, it is possible to have a number of different sets of characters in a bank and simply switch between them as needed.

Moving the Screen

The screen comprises of 8000 bytes of contiguous memory, which usually resides between locations 1824 and 5824. This position is specified in bytes 4 to 7 in location \$3372. These bytes actually specify the position of the screen in the bank of memory, and can be changed by

```
POKE 5372, (PEEK(5372) AND 14)
OR Y
```

Y is equal to the start address of the screen divided by 64. This means we have four bits in the register allowing 16 possible screen positions with Y

ranging from 0 to 248 in increments of 16. Unfortunately, you cannot use all RAM areas for the screen. If you use the areas mapped by the character ROMs you will get garbage on the screen.

In addition to changing the VIC register, you must also tell the operating system where the screen is. This is done with

```
POKE 548, SCREEN/N/256
```

where SCREEN is the start address of the screen area.

The screen data system cannot be moved and in fact prevents any relocation.

Listing 1 allows you to reconfigure your 64. The first part asks you to specify where the screen and character set will go. These values are checked to ensure that they are in the same bank and are not at the same address. It doesn't check any further, however. Line 60 to 80 calculate the register values. Line 80 checks to see if you need to copy down the character set and lines 80 to 180 do this job if required. Lines 190 to 190 reconfigure the machine.

Listing 1: Reconfigure

```
10: LO PRINT:GOTO 147: INPUT 80
20: SCREEN POSITION: SCREEN
30: INPUT 1: PRINT:GOTO 147: INPUT 80
40: GOTO 147
```

Table 2
Pixel one

clear
clear
set
set

Pixel one

clear
set
clear
set

Colour Register

51281
51282
51283
colour memory

```

32 20 OF SCREEN - SCREEN FROM 00
   - 12800 GRAPH AND SCREEN AT
   SAME ADDRESS - 00000000
33 40 IF LAST SCREEN ADDRESS NOT
   CHANGED THEN
34 80 IF SCREEN COUNT AND SCREEN
   SET IN SAME WORD 000000
   00
35 40 3+INTSCREEN/SCREEN
36 80 IF SCREEN-SCREEN/100
37 80 2+SCREEN-SCREEN/1000
38 20 IF SCREEN 0000 THEN
39 0000 SCREEN+175 SCREEN 0
   00 SCREENSET 0000 THIS WILL
   BE COORDINATE SET
39 100 SCREENSET SCREEN/SCREENCOUNT
   000
40 100 PEEK 51281+1 AND 512
41 120 PEEK-SCREEN/SCREENSET-1
   SCREENSET-1 SET
42 100 PEEK-SCREEN/SCREENSET-1
43 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
44 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
45 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
46 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
47 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
48 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
49 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
50 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
51 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
52 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
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54 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
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56 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
57 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
58 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
59 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
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61 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
62 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
63 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
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66 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
67 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
68 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
69 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
70 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
71 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
72 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
73 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
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79 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
80 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
81 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
82 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
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92 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
93 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
94 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
95 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
96 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
97 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
98 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
99 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT
100 100 PEEK-512 PEEK/SCREENCOUNT

```

In my view, the crucial part of any page

Was Listing 1 putting the screen at 51281 and the character table at 51280 and then enter the line

POKE 444:POKE 1024:0:NEW

You will have a machine offering 1000 bytes for Basic and 144 sprites. That's a lot more than you get on most PCs! This extra capacity is achieved by

- 1) Using BANK 3 and moving the screen and character set to a handy block of RAM between the ROMs
- 2) Moving the start of Basic program

Listing 2

```

10 DATA 60,34,74,66,34,74,66,0
20 GOTO 1:POKE 1-0107:REPEAT X
30 POKE 51200+0+CH+1:X
40 NEXT X

```

storage down to 1025. Since we've moved the screen we can use the normal screen area for Basic.

If you can use the memory behind the Kernal ROM (51000 to 51175) and the remaining memory between the ROMs (51000 to 51175) for sprites.

Machine code users don't have such a tough time since they aren't constrained by where they have to put their programs. It is, nevertheless, useful to reconfigure the machine.

Graphics Modes

Before we launch back into graphics handling, we must consider the graphics modes available to us. The screen occupies 1000 bytes and is divided into 40000 addressable pixels or pixels. There are two graphics modes allowing manipulation of the screen.

1. Character Mode

In this default mode, the screen uses 1000 characters, each occupying an 8x8 pixel cell.

2. Bit mapped Mode

In this mode, the screen uses a 320x160 array of pixels. Using this mode it is possible to colour pictures and other images.

The fundamental difference between these modes is that character mode is supported by the operating system whereas bit map mode has no software to drive it. Both modes use 8x8 cells to control the colour used.

In addition to the graphics modes, there are three colour modes.

1. High resolution Mode

This is the default graphics mode. In

this mode, any pixel cell may contain only two colours: the background or paper colour and the foreground or ink colour. Any set pixel will have the ink colour and any unset pixel will have the paper colour.

In character mode the paper colour is held in VHC register 51281 and the ink colour is held in the colour status.

This mode allows the greatest detail, albeit at the most limited colour range.

2. Multi-colour Mode

In this mode, parts of pixels are used to define dots of colour. Since there are four possible arrangements for two pixels, four colours are allowed in any given character cell (Table 2).

This mode is a lot slower but allows greater colour flexibility.

Extended Background

This mode uses high resolution but offers four different paper colours in addition to the usual ink colours. The paper colour is determined by the POKE value of the character used and hence has to 64 different characters (Table 3).

Redefined characters

OK, we've done the setup work. It's now time to do the rest of our defined characters.

You will have noticed that the shape of characters is held in a table of data. Essentially there is, of course, Consider Figure 2. This shows a character design. This design comprises of eight lines of data, longer than each cell pixel is a 1 and each character pixel is 0. That being so, the top line becomes 00111100. The decimal equivalent of this binary number is 60. Similarly, each line can be represented in a data value. The character table comprises of a sequence of data values for each character. The first eight data values in

POKE CODE
0-63
64-127
128-191
192-255

COLOR REGISTER
51281
51282
51283
51284

the table is used by the character normally used by @. The second block of eight is used by the character A. And so on. For any given character CH, its data values start at

TABLE 1. CONTINUED

As an experiment, right before I do before passing the character table to `91200`. Then I use `is` and run I count 2

Using this approach is rather slow. Listing 3 gives a machine code equivalent.

This code is at 554080 allowing you to use a selected version and change it at a later. The code has



two features. The first copies the ROM character to a specified address, either hexadecimal 110 to 120 hex (lower). You call the routine with the command

REFERENCES

Age Group	Male (%)	Female (%)
18-24	~10	~10
25-34	~15	~15
35-44	~20	~20
45-54	~25	~25
55-64	~30	~30
65-74	~35	~35
75-84	~40	~40
85+	~45	~45

[illegible][illegible]

Where ADDRESS is the start of the character table. The routine also remembers where the character table goes so a program call to your program needn't even use the second constant.

The covered mountain ecosystems are considered threatened and have the highest

5/1/98 04:05:53 C:\MSDOS\WIN1\B1\B1.DAT 104.000, 0.000
007.000

Where CH is the character number and B1 to B8 are the bytes defining the character. To redefine D as B as done earlier, the command is:

5710 4991 15 4,200 34,200 493 34 34 493 0

Figure 10.10: A line graph showing the relationship between the number of hours spent studying and the score on a test. The x-axis represents 'Hours Studied' (0 to 10) and the y-axis represents 'Test Score' (60 to 100). The data points are (0, 60), (2, 70), (4, 80), (6, 90), (8, 95), and (10, 100). The line shows a positive correlation, indicating that as study hours increase, the test score also increases.

```

1895 48132 51200
26 FOR I=START FOR J
5034H0 NEXT
30 FOR I=1 TO 7 A(I)=RND(1)
26 NEXT
40 SYS 48135 :A$=A(1):A(1)=A(5)
A(5)=A$ :A(5)=A(7)
50 GOTO 26

```

Listing 3 works equally well in multicolour and extended background modes. To test all multicolour character mode you must use

DOI: 10.1002/for

The authors of *Call* respond

PM 2.5: 4.7736 PM 10: 10.973646417345

To learn on a concealed background
make your mind free

FILE NO: PSL-194-0000

These results are consistent with the hypothesis that the

DOI: 10.1002/for

Table 1

This much is a bit of a paradox. While on one hand it calls for the greatest scope for a nation's creativity, it also demands frugality. In essence, it uses two or three blocks of memory.

[illegible]

The mean area of 6-4000 pixels assigned in 200 lines of 500. This average, \pm SE, of 6.4 \pm 0.4.

3. The changing nature of

The holds the coding information and comprises of 1000 character cells.

1000

What are the steps to build one of the columns -

The designers discovered further with respect to rolling the VMC chip into the hot map but also apply here. Register 35792 holds the density of the hot map array (bits 0 to 7) and the cooler array (bits 8 to 7). In other words the hot map occupies the 8th row with a 0 and the cooler array occupies the 9th row.

The team on the hot maps also made
maps for hot & cold weather. 5/20/05

PRICE \$12.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Register 51279 decides whether multicolor or high resolution mode is used.

Minicolumn on FOMC 51270
PFC 51270-0000

Multi-column cell PHONE 53174
PER 53174/53174

San Juan also may select the colleges' in-house resolutions inside the school's walls.

Table 4

BIT PAIR	COLOUR SOURCE
00	Screen colour
01	Register 51200
10	Colour register
11	Register 51204

Selecting Colour Mode

Priorities

Each sprite has a priority which decides whether it appears in front of or behind the characters on the screen. Register 51215 decides this: one bit per sprite.

To put sprite SP behind the characters use:

```
POKE $2075,PEEK($2075) OR
(2 * SP)
```

To put sprite SP in front of the characters use:

```
POKE $2075,PEEK($2075) AND
(255-2 * SP)
```

That's quite a mouthful and hardly conducive to simple programming. Listing 6 gives the character machine code package.

This code has four routines:

Setting Sprites

```
SYS 49400 %P TYPE COLOUR
%XP PRIORITY,%COL,%R1
COL,%R2
```

where %P=sprite number (0-63)
 TYPE=0=high resolution; 1=Multi colour
 COL,%R = High resolution colour
 %R,%P = 1 = X direction, 0=don't expand X direction
 %R,%P = 1=stepped Y direction
 PRIORITY=1=behind background
 Orig frame of background
 COL,%R1 = Multi colour 1 only
 needed if TYPE=1
 COL,%R2 = Multi colour 2, only

needed if TYPE=1

Switch on

SYS 49410 %P FLAG where

FLAG=1 = turn on sprite SP
 FLAG=0 = turn off sprite SP

Sprite position

SYS 49414 %P X Y where

%P = sprite number

X = X position

Y = Y position

Pattern

SYS 49417 %P DESIGN, BLOCK

The routine is quite smart in that it sorts out which bank you're using and where the sprite position is: I therefore recommend that you use the configuration used earlier (even at

30176) and characters at 51200. This allows you a block of 128 sprites from design block 128 to 255.

In Summary

In all, there has been a hefty slab of information and I must apologise for not giving more detail. If you want to really get into graphics you must start as the Programmer Reference Guide or something similar. Nevertheless, I believe that the routines I've given will be useful tools.

60	0000 0000-0000 00-0 0000-01	00 000 141,10,000,00,01 3 0
	000 00000 00-000 00000000-	00,00 0000
	L00-0 0 00000	
80	0010 0000 1000 0000000000-	00 000 0000,100,100 000 00 17
	00000 10 1000 0000-1 0001 0	0 000 0000
00	0000 0001, 000	000 000 0000,00,00,100 100 1
01	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 10 10	00 000 0001,000 10 100 100 0
02	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	000,00 0000
03	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000-100 100 100 0 1
04	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	00 00 000 000 00 000,100 00 0
05	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	000,00 100 1000
06	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000,100,00 01 1,000
07	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	00 000 100 0 000,00 000 10
08	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 0001,000,000 00,100,1
09	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	00 000 100 000,000,00 000 000 10
10	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
11	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
12	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
13	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
14	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
15	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
16	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
17	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
18	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
19	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
20	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
21	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
22	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
23	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
24	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
25	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
26	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
27	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
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29	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
30	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
31	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
32	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
33	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
34	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
35	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
36	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
37	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
38	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
39	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
40	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
41	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
42	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
43	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
44	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
45	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
46	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
47	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
48	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
49	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
50	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
51	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
52	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
53	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
54	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
55	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
56	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
57	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
58	0000 0001,0 000 000 00 00 00	0000 00000 00 000,100,00 10
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Swapper 64

Use part of your C64's memory as a RAM disk for storing Basic programs

Swapper 64 is a utility which allows a Basic program resident in memory to be stored in RAM for recall later, rather than a RAM-disk. Commands are available for storing and recalling a program. Stopping the program in Basic memory for that is storage, and moving part of a program (line-number to line-number).

The program can be used either in direct mode or in program mode, the latter being especially useful for solving one program, held concurrently in memory — one in basic memory and one in storage. These can be rapidly interchanged when desired via the swap command.

Using the program

Upon initializing the program, the top of Basic memory is located to prevent a program overwriting the storage area. This leaves the user with 19K of Basic RAM which should be enough for most programs.

Swapper 64 has five commands, which are activated by the syntax:

`SYS 49032 command number`
(1—5) (condition 1 condition 2)

The commands are as follows:

1 — Initialize

`SYS 49032 1`

This lowers the top of Basic memory to 19400 to prevent overwriting the storage area. This should always be the first command executed when Swapper 64 is to be used.

2 — Move

`SYS 49032 2`

This command moves the resident Basic program into memory; this can be recalled using command three or swapped with another program using command four.

3 — Recall

`SYS 49032 3` — recall program
`SYS 49032 31` — recall program and auto-run

This function recalls a program in storage, overwriting any program currently in basic memory. If a one is added to the SYS statement, the recalled program will auto-RUN. Make sure that there is a program in storage before you call this command.

Once recalled the storage area is NOT cleared. This means that a program can be recalled more than once if accidentally WRNed.

4 — Swap

`SYS 49032 4` — swap Basic program with stored program
`SYS 49032 41` swap Basic program with stored program and auto-run

Using this command swaps the program in Basic memory with a program stored in RAM. As in command three, if a one is added to the SYS instruction, the recalled program will auto-run. Again, ensure that there is a program in stored memory before calling this instruction.

5 — Store part of a program

`SYS 49032 beginning line, and line`

This stores only the part of the program specified by the beginning line and end line numbers stated in the SYS statement. This command's main use is for when two programs are to be set up in memory to solve the swap command. The programmer can skip the usual lines of the first program stored; these are the lines that LOAD in the next part so that they are not run—but every time this program is re-called from memory.

For example the first program LOADed would have initial lines something like those in Figure 1. The lines have the following function:

128 Disk Utility

Create new boot disks and much more with this powerful utility

How many times have you wanted to load a program from the directory and been frustrated to see the SYNTAX ERROR message appear when you press RETURN? The reason for this is that the target PRG still existed on the command line when you pressed the RETURN key. It is very annoying and is the main reason that I decided to write the C128 Disk Utility.

If you wish to LOAD a program directly from the directory listing, you must either start the three characters (usually PRG) representing the filetype, from the line or you could place a colon before them before pressing return. In effect your command line would look like this:

LOAD "program name" PRG

This is a valid command. This program will modify any file you wish to make you simply type LOAD before the file name in the directory listing. It does this by modifying the disk directory and placing a colon outside the quotes but before the filetype flag so that each directory entry will look like the above.

C128 Disk Utility has many other functions as well but the per colon after filename feature is probably the most useful. It is well worth the trouble of obtaining a copy of C128 Disk Utility simply to have it available.

Other Options

C128 Disk Utility also offers the user the following functions:

RENAME FILES
INITIALIZE THE DISK DRIVE
DISPLAY DIRECTORY OF DISK
MAKE A BOOT DISK
PRINT DIRECTORY IN DETAIL
DELETE FILES ON DISK
FORMAT A DISK
CLEAN UP A DISK
LOCK A FILE AGAINST SCRATCH

UNLOCK THE FILE AGAIN
PERFORM A QUICK SCAN AND
DELETE
RECOVER A SCRATCHED FILE
QUIT THE PROGRAM
CHANGE SCREEN COLOURS

As you can see, C128 Disk Utility is a very valuable addition to your program library.

Each function of the program is described below.

RUNNING THE PROGRAM

C128 Disk Utility is written completely in Basic V20, so it is simply LOADED, SAVED and RUN as any other Basic program. There will be a short delay while the program initializes variables and strings.

RENAMING FILES

This is selected from the main menu as one of the rest of the functions available.

To select from the menu, move the pointer at the right of the menu block up and down using the cursor up/down keys, and press to use the function that you want.

After you make your selection press RETURN to indicate to the computer that you want to accept the function the arrow is pointing to.

Selecting RENAME FILES will give entry to a sub-menu. This menu works in exactly the same way as the main menu. You may select from PLACE COLON AFTER, FILENAME, RENAME FILES or GO TO MAIN MENU. Couldn't be simpler right? Should you select the PLACE COLON AFTER FILENAME option you will be asked if you want to perform the operation on all the files on the disk or by selection from the directory. Select the former and the machine will carry out its operations on all the files providing there is sufficient room after the filename for

the necessary change to the directory.

Any errors will be reported and the program always defaults back to the main menu after an error occurs.

If you elect to choose files to be altered there will be a short delay while the program memorizes the directory and you will then be offered the files in the disk one after another and asked if you wish to alter them. You will be able to select one of three possible replies to the prompt, these are: "Y" for yes, "N" for no, or "C" for cancel everything and go back to the menu. This holds true for virtually all modes in C128 Disk Utility.

INITIALIZE DRIVE

This will clear the error channel on the drive and perform a delete.

DISPLAY DIRECTORY

Selecting this mode will print the directory on the screen. You may close the display down by pressing the COMMAND-DELETE key, or pause the display by pressing the PD scroll key. Follow the prompt on the screen to return to the main menu.

MAKE A BOOT DISK

As the name suggests, this allows you to make a disk which is BOOTable on the C128 computer. A BOOTable disk is one which will load a nominated program, either by pressing the reset button, entering the command BOOT (RETURN) or switching the computer on with the disk in the drive. Your C128 manual will explain this further. To create a BOOT disk with C128 Disk Utility you should follow the procedure below.

Select the disk you wish to BOOT. It may have been used before or not. If not it will have to be formatted first. This is therefore the first question you will be asked, "FORMAT DISK?" (Y/N). Select

the appropriate answer. See the part of this article pertaining to formatting disks for information about this.

You now should have formatted on the drive either without or without any programs on it. CDS Disk Utility will now perform a check of track one to ensure that there is no chance of writing over any data on the disk. The program will report if it is safe to proceed, at the same time asking for your assurance that you want to continue. If you reply NO then will be no harm done to the disk and you will be returned to the main menu. However, if you wish to continue you will be asked for the name of the program to be **BOOED**. Upon answering this question you are asked if the program is a Basic program; if you reply NO then the boot will be a non-relocatable boot; otherwise the boot will be for a Basic program.

The **BOOT** sector will now be written to the disk and you may **S&V** the program you wish to boot if it is not already there.

When you wish to **LOAD** and **RUN** the program simply **BOOT** the disk (see your Commodore manual for more details) and it will come up **RUNning**.

PRINT DIRECTORY

This function prints out a detailed directory onto the printer or to the screen. To conserve the screen, push the power off and the program will default to the screen.

Only one question needs to be answered at this mode and that is whether or not to show files in the directory which have been scratched. This can be handy if you are looking for a deleted file on a disk which you may be able to recover using CDS Disk Utility.

The contents of the directory will show the following information:

```
DISK NAME
DISK ID
DISK FORMAT (usually 2A)
FILETYPE OF PROGRAM
TRACK WHERE IT LIVES
SECTOR ON THAT TRACK
FILENAME OF PROGRAM
NUMBER OF BLOCKS USED
START LOCATION IN CDS
BLOCKS FREE ON DISK
```

DELETE FILES

This mode works exactly the same as **RENAME** except it deletes the file rather than renaming it. You are still given the option of which programs to scratch from the disk. If you make a mistake don't panic! CDS Disk Utility can recover the program, so read on.

FORMAT A DISK

Any disk to be used on a Commodore CDS must first be formatted. Most of you will have learned this already, but if not please refer to the manual which came with your computer for details.

This section of the program allows you to format a disk without the need to know the necessary options. All you have to know is whether you want the disk in **DTN** double sided format or **BSA** single sided format, and what name you would like to give the disk.

CDS Disk Utility takes care of things from now on. If you wish you can even forget about the disk name and ID as the program will give the disk one for you. Any errors occurring during the preparation of the new disk will be reported, and eventually you will be passed back to the main menu.

If you elect not to give a name and ID for the disk and the disk has been used before, the program will do a fast directory clear out on the disk, which only takes a few seconds. Please note that you cannot recover any programs from the disk with CDS Disk Utility once a format has been carried out, so be careful!

COLLECT

Collect is the same as the **COLLECT** command in Basic. Your Disk is not should be **COLLECTed** periodically to ensure that they have a valid RAM (Block Allocation Map) and that they are using up disk space efficiently. A **COLLECT** should always be done after you recover any scratched file using this program.

LOCK/UNLOCK A FILE

It is not commonly known that it is

possible to put a security lock flag on a file to protect that file from inadvertently being scratched. This function does just that. When you select this part of the program you will be passed to the **SELECTING REMOR** part of CDS Disk Utility. Simply follow the prompts on the screen and you won't go wrong.

If you elect to place a lock on a program, it will appear in the directory as a **^** symbol beside the flagtype.

By selecting **unlock** (simply press U when you are offered the program you wish to unlock) you can remove the lock.

QUICK DELETE/RECOVER FILES

Once a program or file has been scratched from the disk it is still possible to recover it providing the area on the disk which the program occupies has not been overwritten by a subsequent write to the disk. If it is as all possible to recover the file then feature of CDS Disk Utility will do it. Select R when the program you wish to recover appears on the screen.

You will now be asked which type of file to recover and your options are:

- 0=DELETED (not normally used)
- 1=SEQUENTIAL (usually lost)
- 2=PROGRAM (usually the one)
- 3=USER (special user storage)
- 4=RELATIVE (usually a database)

Select the number corresponding to the filetype you require and the program will be recovered as that type of file. It is always wise to carry out a **COLLECT** of the disk after this is done.

Quick Delete is a much faster way to delete a selected file than the previous Delete function. This is because it doesn't have to read the whole directory before a confirmation, it also does not clear up the RAM after it is finished.

Should you press the return key in the prompt in the Filetype dialog then no change will occur on the disk and you will be asked the next file in the directory.

QUIT

Quit does just that. It restores the default Commodore colours and returns control to BASIC.

CHANGE COLOURS

That has been added to the program just in case you don't like any colour selection. Here's a number between one and sixteen and you will be asked if it is correct. Answer YES or NO and press RETURN. If you selected yes, the colour will be transferred to the screen and you will then be asked to select a new border and then a new character colour.

If you answer NO when asked if your selection is correct you will be asked again to enter a new colour.

I hope you find the CMM Disk Utility useful in maintaining your disk files.

PROGRAM FOR DISK UTIL

```

1 REM *****
2 REM *****
3 REM *****
4 REM *****
5 REM *****
6 REM *****
7 REM *****
8 REM *****
9 REM *****
10 REM *****
11 REM *****
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41 REM *****
42 REM *****
43 REM *****
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48 REM *****
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60 REM *****
61 REM *****
62 REM *****
63 REM *****
64 REM *****
65 REM *****
66 REM *****
67 REM *****
68 REM *****
69 REM *****
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99 REM *****
100 REM *****

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ADVERTISING THE PROMPTED QUESTIONS

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10 REM *****
11 REM *****
12 REM *****
13 REM *****
14 REM *****
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20 REM *****
21 REM *****
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100 REM *****
101 REM *****
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200 REM *****

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[illegible]

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DO WHILE (NOT (C= "DELETE"))
DO WHILE (C= " ")
DO WHILE (C= "RETURN")
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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

LIFELAYERS	C04	BASIC PROTECTOR	1/1
These short Basic and machine code routines will enable a Basic program to be protected against prying eyes trying to list it.		20 +>B0F0A	
They work by changing the LIST vector to point to a place in memory where a message is stored. The routine is situated at \$3010 (B0F0A) and is called by \$10 \$3010.		30 ; 10 byte of new pointer	
To use the program to its full effectiveness, the routine should be incorporated in to a short auto-run loader program.		40 LDA #B0F07	
		50 ; 11 byte of new pointer	
		60 LDY #B0F07	
		70 ; put 1710 in byte of LIST vector	
		80 STA B0F08	
		90 ; put 1710 in 11 byte of LIST vector	
		100 STA B0F07	
		110 RTS	
		120 ; is byte of start of message	
		130 LDY#0 LDY #1710	
		140 ; 11 byte of start of message	
		150 LDY #1710	
		160 ; prnts the message	
		170 LDA B0F0E	
		180 ; back to Basic	
		190 RTN	
		200 ; 1710	
		210 STA B0F0E,B0F0D,B0F0C,B0F0B	
		220,B0F0A,B0F09	
		230 JUMP B0F0A	
		240 ;	
		250 ;	
		260 ;	
		270 ;	
		280 ;	
		290 ;	
		300 ;	
		310 ;	
		320 ;	
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		1380 ;	
		1390 ;	
		1400 ;	

New Characters on the MPS 801/3

Feed up with your MPS 801/3 character set? Now you can design your own characters

When I bought my MPS 801/3 printer, I was very disappointed with the print quality, no true descenders and no chance of having Near Letter Quality (NLQ).

To overcome the most annoying problems of the two no true descenders, I could think of two ways.

One: to print each line of text with two passes at the print head, the first to print the top part of the letters, the second to print the descenders.

Two: to re-define the character set with a little more squashed but two true descenders.

I chose the latter, partly because it would be simpler to print the text, and partly because I could design lines of different character sets more easily and they would take up less memory.

Presented here is that program, with a few extra tricks. It is not very difficult to use in as fast as it can be, because the printer is operating in bit image mode and also uses up very little memory.

The character sets take up 30000 (30K) bytes and can be stored anywhere in memory (except from 30000-50000 (20K), obviously), including under the BIOS.

Getting it in

The program is presented here as a Basic program called **PRINTER.DRIVER**. Typing it in using our **SYNTAX CHECKER** program that can be found with the **ENTRANCE** article. Make sure that you SAVE the program to tape or disk before you RUN it.

If the program finds any errors when

you RUN it it will indicate the line when the error has occurred. When you've got everything going O.K., type

5% 32600

to switch it on, or

5% 32600

to switch it off, which I doubt will be necessary. If you use **RUN STOP/RESTORE** you'll have to re-compile it. Nothing should appear to have happened after initialisation. You can now use the printer as normal, but everything will be printed through the driver.

There are a few more things that you may need to know.

OPEN 5,27 = will print in UPPER CASE/lowest case as normal.

OPEN 5,3 = will print in UPPER CASE only (capital letters will be printed in lower case).

CHARSET(CHARS-SET) = selects the character set, where set is the most significant byte of the start address of the set. If the start address of the character set is 40000 (40000) the most significant byte is 4000 (7500-250).

CHARSET = will print in inverse characters, until you de-select it with **CHAR(48)**.

CHAR(0) = will print in the image mode and you de-select it with **CHAR(15)**.

CHAR(14) = will print in enhanced characters, until you de-select it with **CHAR(0)**.

All of the above **CHARSET** codes must be printed after a **PRINT** No (X) character, where X is the logical file number (see printer manual) and Y is the device number (usually 4).

Printing Rubbish

If you have typed in the Driver and initialised it, don't be surprised when you get a whole load of garbage printed out. This is because you have to do more work, you have to type in a character set. There are five sets that I have designed included here, choose which you think will be the most useful, and type it in or better still type them all in. Again use the **SYNTAX CHECKER** to check your typing. The default character set that the driver software will print with, is 4000. If you wish to get it from another set use

PRINT No (X) CHARSET(CHARSETstart address)250

The character sets can be relocated to any position in memory. I have pre-arranged them under the **KERNAL ROM** provided that the start address divided by 250 gives a whole number.

On your own

If you plan to design your own character sets, you'll find the following information useful.

When designing the characters, each number on the list of data stands for one

row which is printed. The format in which the information is stored is shown in Figure 1.

The important thing about the above is that it is different from when you define normal UDG's (for games etc.). For the printer, the rows are VERTICAL instead of horizontal.

The MPS 800 can only print 7 dots vertically, so on each byte there is one bit not used. I've used this bit to tell the driver whether to print that row or not. If bit 7 is SET then that row will be printed, if it's NOT then it won't be. This makes it possible to define characters of different widths or even a proportional set. The maximum width of a character is 6 rows, the normal MPS800 character width is just 5 rows.

Now let me try to clarify what I've just said. Look at Figure 1, from that you can see that hex row 7 is 34H, row 8 will be printed. In fact, if you look carefully at it, you can see that nothing will be printed, but the print head will move and row 9 to the right, so that all the letters aren't printed together. Now look at row 7, bit 7 is NOT set, so that line will not be sent to the printer.

The line of data for the letter 'M' I have designed would be:

DATA 128,58,170,140,58,120

NLQ?

I have thought of one way of producing a form of NLQ (***), on this printer.

First print out your text remembering usually how far up and across the paper you.

Now put the paper back into the same position as last time, and print it out again. If you do this just slightly wrong, you'll get double images of every letter, extremely annoying, but do it right, and you have a kind of NLQ on the MPS 800.

Important Note

This program should work with most Commodore printers that will print in Bit Image Mode, e.g. the MPS 800, but we haven't been able to test it with them all. The program is not designed to work together with commercial software. If you want to try it go ahead, but we can't guarantee what the results will be.

Figure 1

Bit	Value	Row	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
0	1		0 * 0 0 0 * 0 0 This
1	2		0 * * 0 * * 0 0 example
2	4		0 * 0 * 0 * 0 0 shows
3	8		0 * 0 * 0 * 0 0 'M'
4	16		0 * 0 0 0 * 0 0 'are
5	32		0 * 0 0 0 0 0 0 'the
6	64		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Decoder
7	128		* * * * * 0 0 'set
		128 100 150 0	
		100 140 190 0	

PROGRAM: DECODER.LIB	
40	100 DATA 0, DRIVER CANNOT BE A
41	SELECTED *
42	170 DATA 0,0
43	170 DATA 0,0
44	170 DATA 0,0
45	170 DATA 0,0
46	170 DATA 0,0
47	170 DATA 0,0
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YC WRITER

Sell your typewriter and get into serious wordprocessing with 'YC Writer', an 80-column wordprocessor.

People who know nothing of the joys and tribulations of programming a computer and who are not interested in arcade games often ask, rather cynically, "What good are computers, anyway?"

Of course, they do not question the use of the kind of computer for gas board for example, employs. The usefulness of this becomes clear every quarter when they get their gas bill. But what good is a home computer?

Well, I believe there is one good solid reason why nearly everyone should invest in a home computer: wordprocessing. Everybody who has to do any writing at all be it for work or for pleasure can benefit tremendously from using a wordprocessor. Even if all you want to do is write some letters, you will not know how easy and confident it is until you have done it on a wordprocessor.

A wordprocessor is more than just a coupled-up typewriter or even an

electronic typewriter. It should really be called a "text processor" because a good wordprocessing program goes far beyond letting you enter (type) words. It allows you to build up a piece of text and then restructure it in any way you like. And all this without wasting a single sheet of paper.

No more second, third and fourth drafts! You start by writing from the top of your head and correct the text as you go along. A wordprocessor allows you to develop a letter, an article or even a novel from its inception to its final form all in one go without wasting time on rewriting manuscript pages which have come to look like battlefields. The savings in time and material are tremendous!

Getting Started

There is no better way to find out about wordprocessing than doing it. This is

what I have written 'YC Writer' for, to give you a very real taste of it.

The first thing you will notice when the program has started is that the letters are much smaller than the ordinary C-64 letters. This is because 'YC Writer' uses a sort of macroprint which is printed on the high-resolution screen and gives you 80 characters per screen row.

This is of course the number of characters you get on any of the Commodore printers. So the main advantage of 'YC Writer' is that you'll get on paper exactly what you see on screen.

This kind of macroprint may take a while to get used to, depending on the kind of TV set you've got. If you are unhappy with the way things are and find it an enormous strain on your eyes, do a lot of experimenting with different colours and also with different brightness and contrast settings on your TV.

To experiment with different

background and foreground colours hold down the CTRL-key and press "M". Now you will be prompted to enter the border paper and ink colours you prefer. Type the number of the colour you want in p. 6 for blue - see your Commodore manual! and the colour will be changed immediately. Finally if you are satisfied with your settings, press "Y" to return to the test, if not, press "N" and the process will be repeated.

Entering Commands

Most commands in the program are given with the CTRL-key held down and a single letter being entered, e.g. CTRL+L for "LOAD file", CTRL+S for "SAVE file" and so on.

Help

If you press function key 1 you will be presented with the first of the two help pages, which the program incorporates. The RETURN key gets you the second help page and lets you toggle between the two pages. Function key 3 returns you to the test.

Remember: all of the letters given with functions are to be entered with CTRL held down!

Information On Screen

The first three lines at the top are reserved for information. First you get the number of the line and the number of the column the cursor is on at any moment. Enter a few words and you'll see what I mean.

Next to it you get the number of words you have written so far. This number is updated as you write. Later on when you start editing text it won't go out of date. So, to get the exact wordcount press CTRL+U. This will update the number of words contained in the whole of the file.

Next to the number of words in the top line you see a "W", a "P" and a space in between four stars. These letters tell you which text entry mode is switched on. "W" stands for word wrap and "P" stands for "right hand justification". Most about this and the space next to it in a moment.

The line below gives you the name of the document you are writing. When you enter the program this has the default

name "no name". You can change this to a 16-letter name of your own choice by pressing CTRL+N. Now the cursor will move into the right position, ready for you to enter the document name.

There is a practical reason for this. This name will also be the filename used later on when you want to SAVE your document onto disk or tape.

The Tabulator

The third line at the top of the screen also has a practical reason beyond mere cosmetics. It shows you the tab position on each line.

To start with there is a tab point every 3 characters. Press function key 5 and the cursor will jump forward to the next tab position. Press function key 6 and the cursor will jump backward to the former tab position.

You can install your own tab-position anywhere on the line by pressing CTRL+T. A "/" appears on the tab-line at the top of the screen where the new tab is. Press CTRL+T again, and the "/" vanishes.

If you want a completely different set-up of tab positions, then the one given press CTRL+F. Now, all the tab-points are erased and with CTRL+T you can make up your own tab-spacings. Press CTRL+F again and the default tab positions are restored.

Entry Modes

There are really two modes to wordprocessing, you want to enter text and you want to edit it in the most convenient manner possible.

For the "W" (Word) has three entry modes: word wrap, right hand justification and insert.

Word wrap means that you can write your text as if you had one long continuous line. That is, you can ignore the end of a line and the computer does the rest. If you start a word at the end of the line it will automatically be moved onto the new line while you are writing.

For this to work there is an extra keystroke at the beginning of each line. If you enter a letter at the beginning of a new line the computer will know that this is part of a word started on the previous line and will move the whole word onto the new line. If you enter a

space, the cursor won't move on, because the computer knows that the characters on the end of the line above form a complete word and are not to be moved (or "word wrapped") onto the new line. All this works of course only if you have the word wrap mode switched on. When the program starts, you will find it is on, but you can switch it on or off by pressing CTRL+W.

Right Justification

The next important entry feature is right hand justification. This always works in combination with word wrap and means that the line is spaced out in such a way that it is flush with the right hand side. Like word wrap it works automatically as you write.

Again you can turn right hand justification on or off by pressing CTRL+P. But note: You can have word wrap without justification to get the "typewriter look", but you can't have justification without word wrap.

Insert Mode

The third entry mode is more useful when you want to add (or edit) text you have written and add additional words or whole sentences.

For this move the cursor into the paragraph into which you want to insert something. Then press CTRL+I.

Now the paragraph is reformatted by the computer (it is, it is, un-perturbed, so that there is or has one space at the end of each line. This is contrary for insert to work properly. Don't worry about the reformatting of the paragraph! After you have done your insert and switched insert off again (as you should every time) the whole paragraph will automatically be word wrapped and justified again!

Once in the insert mode you can enter text, but it will not overwrite other text. Instead the text to the right will be pushed along by the cursor. If there isn't enough space at the end of the paragraph it will automatically insert an empty line. So you can insert as much as you like.

Do remember to switch insert off after you have finished! Otherwise it will go on wherever you put the cursor.

If you start an empty line anywhere you can insert one by pressing CTRL+R.

This will move the rest of the textfile down by one line.

Erasing

Conveniently, you can erase the line the cursor is on by pressing **CTRL+B**. This moves the rest of the textfile into the line you want to be erased.

If you want simply to erase one or two characters use the delete key as normal.

If you want to erase a whole block of text quickly and efficiently there is a powerful block erase facility. For this you first have to tell the computer the first line of the block you want to be erased and then the last line.

This is called marking out a block and I mention it especially because the same procedure will also be used for marking out a block which you want to be moved or copied. It works like this:

Block - set

Move the cursor onto the first line of the block you want to mark out. Press **CTRL+G**. You will notice that in the information header at the top of the screen a number has appeared, for example "Bk=0001". This is to remind you that you have marked out the beginning of a block, starting at line 0.

Next move the cursor to the last line of the block you want to mark out and press again **CTRL+G**. Now the message "Bk=0001 B" will appear at the top of the screen.

You have now set a block starting at line 0 and ending at line 0 inclusive. This is now the current block. This block always goes from the beginning of one line to the end of another.

If for any reason you are not happy with the parameters you have given press **CTRL+G** again and the info at the top of the screen will be erased so that you can start again.

To erase the block you have marked out, simply press **CTRL+K**.

If you want to get rid of the whole textfile and start afresh press **CTRL+U**. Since this is a pretty final command there is a safety-check built into it. You will be asked if you are sure about erasing everything. If you are sure, press "Y" and no harm will be done. If you are unsure, press "N" and not only will the whole

of the textfile be erased but the program will reset as if you just have started it off.

Moving and Copying

If you want to move the current block to somewhere else in the textfile, move the cursor to the line above the one you want the block moved to and press **CTRL+O**.

Similarly, if you want to copy the block, bring the cursor to the line you want and press **CTRL+H**.

You will notice that after block moves and block move the message at the top of the screen will vanish. Not so after block-copy! This is so that you can copy the block you have chosen as many times as you wish. But this only works if, of course, as long as you don't do any more editing. If you do the position of the block may have changed so that you will get something different copied out!

Formatting Text

At any given time you can reformat a paragraph to have it right hand justified or not. **CTRL+C** sets justification the paragraph the cursor is in, while **CTRL+B** justifies it.

For all this, and the next mode, to work properly the computer has to know where a paragraph starts and ends. So there is an important rule: A paragraph has to be started with an indent of at least two spaces!

Other wordprocessors use formatting characters to mark out the beginning or the end of a paragraph. "With YC" driver I wanted to have no distracting formatting characters on screen. For this to work, you have to obey the above rule. A small price to pay, don't you agree?

Margins

Impressor is 80-columns on screen and on paper too, with most Commodore printers it looks rather cramped because it fills nearly the whole width of an A4 sheet. This doesn't look very good if you are writing a letter you want to create a good impression.

For this reason I was determined to include a margin setting facility in IC Writer. It only works on fresh textfile before you have entered any text. You have to mark with the margin you have chosen throughout the textfile and can't change

them afterwards.

Let's say you want a left hand margin of 10 characters. Put the cursor into the right position (2 tabs - positions with F3) and press **CTRL+X**.

The margin is demonstrated graphically by the space on the left being filled and by the cursor position becoming column 0.

If you now want to set a margin of 10 characters to the right, again place the cursor at the appropriate position and press **CTRL+Y**. A similar thing will happen.

For technical reasons there is a rule (most rules!) to all this. The left margin has to be set on an even numbered column, while the right margin has to be set on an odd numbered column!

Saving and Loading

Once you have written your document the first thing you want to do is to SAVE it on disk or tape.

It is a good idea to do this at regular intervals. However, however long, are not an awkward thing and it takes only a few cycles of no electricity and loss of your work may be down the drain!

Saving a document is very straight forward. After you have given it the name you want as I have already described. Press **CTRL+S**.

In order to make the program work for tape as well as disk, so you don't always have to answer the annoying question "Tape or Disk?" you can switch the program into the tape or disk mode by POKing location 8000 from Basic and then saving that version.

As a matter of fact, you only have to do this POK (if you are using tape. Simply POK 8000. If for any reason you want to revert to disk, POK 8008.

The disk version of the program includes a replace facility. You can use this if you have already saved a certain document and want merely to replace it with a changed version.

Since there is a lot of discussion going on in the C-64 community about the safety of the replace facility and I seem to belong to the 2 percent of disk-drive owners where it isn't safe to use, I have countermeasured this unsafe area by doing the replace in IC Writer with a combination of scratch and SAFE. Better safe than sorry!

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Foreign Formats

In theory, the CDSB has the valuable ability to read a wide range of CP/M disk formats. In practice, it isn't so easy. Your Commodore shows you how to do it.

One of the most interesting features of the CDSB's CP/M mode is its ability to read a wide number of MP/M disk formats created on other CP/M systems. The format was only provided so that the CDSB user would have ready access to the full range of CP/M applications without having to rely on computers to copy programs on to the non-standard Commodore format disks. By contrast, owners of, for example, Atari machines are in the main limited to a selection of the most popular CP/M packages.

While this is itself a major benefit, provision of the facility also provides some less well-publicised advantages. Of course it means that you can now create your own programs and datasets for use on other CP/M machines. What however will be of interest to a greater number of CDSB owners is that the disk drives work faster with MP/M disks than with the standard GCR format. The main reason for this is almost certainly, because the physical tracks/sector layout of Commodore disks does not fit very well with CP/M's internal logical representation of a disk. Additionally, the new disk ROM routines for handling MP/M disks are the only disk routines within the disk ROMs.

Horror movie

At the point it would be very easy to digress into a discussion of CP/M internals and the horror movie lurking within your disk drive. For readers interested in these topics I have suggested books on both topics at the end of this

article and we will just consider the more immediate problem of creating an MP/M format disk.

Further investigations have revealed that while Commodore originally intended at one time to provide an MP/M formatting facility from within CP/M, it is now extremely difficult to do so. Fortunately however it is relatively simple to do this using BASIC 10.

In order to implement CP/M, the new disk drives support a set of instructions, called Basic Commands. These account for the slight improvement in disk performance that is always obtained at CP/M mode by using faster data transfers. The main functions in this group are for file read and write of CDSB type CP/M logical records and a special file program (LOAD) command. Also included within the set is a general purpose MP/M formatting command. The information on this is found on page 44 of the CDSB Disk Drive Users Guide. It isn't too hard to use Basic Commands—I successfully formatted a disk to RQFD000 format at the second attempt.

Straightforward

Everything seemed quite straightforward so I was somewhat surprised when every other format I attempted to create was greeted by CP/M with the response MISSING. This is shorthand for "I have searched through my internal tables, oh master, and cannot find an entry that matches this format". Clearly another gain from the Commodore School of Techni-

cal Authorship. The disk manual seems to be accurate, but gives no details on the actual formats supported. They are given in the CP/M sections of the main manual, but this does not tell you how the sectors are numbered, which you need to do slowly.

There is one place where you can find this information and you will only have it if you have bought the CP/M utilities and documentation pack. This package also contains a disk of CP/M utilities and is the end of the BIOS file CDISK. Again you will find Disk Parameter Block (DPB) Table. The DPB Table holds precise information for a range of different file formats, but is modifiable by the user.

After the DPB entries for the Commodore formats and the MP/M format, there are a number of blank entries and two unimplemented ones used on Minnow machines. This means it is possible to create new entries without having to discard any of the existing ones. The easiest way to modify this file is to use a word processor otherwise you will have to struggle with the infamous ED editor.

The DPB table is unique to Commodore, a most CP/M machines have only a single DPB. This is required by the operating system in order to convert from the logical structure of the disk used in the BIOS section and the physical structure of tracks and sectors on the disk. Logically CP/M considers a disk to contain a number of 128 byte records, which are organised into blocks of between 16 and 160 bytes in length. For the CDSB the block size is 16 for single-sided disks and 32 for double-sided disks.

By Paul Schofield

That is an important parameter as it defines the maximum size of a CPM disk file regardless of how little data it may contain.

The parameters in the DFF are used to calculate the numbers of the sectors on a particular track that correspond to a logical block. For formatting purposes the only parameters of interest are the sector size, the number of sectors per track and the number allocated to the first sector on a track. The other parameters concern the order in which the disk drive writes sectors on the disk. These parameters can be specified in the format command, but they should not be required.

The determination program shown in Listing 1 will create two of the most useful formats. The KAYPRO-II format packs more data than normal on a disk and the IBM 8 format is very widely used. Using the table of parameters for the other formats provided in Table 1, it would of course be possible to extend the program to allow the creation of all the supported formats. However, unless you are planning to provide a CPM disk copying service, it is probably better to load the formats you are using.

Further reading

As mentioned earlier, here are a couple of book recommendations for readers who would like to pursue these subjects further. A very good introduction to this subject is provided by CPM: The Software Book. This is a programmer's companion written by Andrew Clarke, Myke Bacon and David Peavey Lipble and published by Sigma Technical Press. This book scores high on readability and follows a sensible progression from the very basics through editors, assemblers and compilers to the operating system internals.

I have only two reservations in recommending this to CDS users. The first is that the book concentrates on CPM rather than CP/M Plus which is used on the i286. While the differences are fully covered but not as great as those in my copy at least several years old, the chapter on CPM programming languages badly needs updating and does not even mention some of the best compilers available. In all other respects the book should set off on

MPM Formatting Parameters Table

No.	Format	Sides	Sct size (B)	Sct/Trk (B)	1st Sct (B)
1	Epson QX10	2	1	95	129
2	Epson QX2	2	2	90	129
3	IBM 8 16	1	2	8	129
4	IBM 8 16	2	2	8	129
5	KAYPRO-IV	2	2	90	129
6	KAYPRO-II	1	2	90	129
7	Colson 10	2	3	5	129
8	Colson 50	1	3	5	129
9	Epson Sure	2	1	95	129

Formats 10-15 are available for user definition.

Programmer note: FORMATTER

```
10 REM ***** FORMATTER *****
15 DIM SIZES(10)
20 DIM SCLP(10) DIM L(10), T(10), S(10)
30 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
40 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
50 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
60 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
70 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
80 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
90 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
100 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
110 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
120 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
130 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
140 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
150 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
160 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
170 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
180 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
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230 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
240 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
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450 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
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890 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
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910 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
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940 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
950 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
960 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
970 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
980 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
990 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
1000 DIM S(10), T(10), S(10)
```

the most dedicated hackers and is quite reasonably priced.

Ify contrast the i286/386 disk drives are still too new to have had many books written about them yet. I know of only 3, which are in fact editions of the same book in German, American and English. The English version is entitled *The Anatomy of the i286 Disk Drive* and is published by First Publishing. If this book had appeared a little later (the German original has been available almost as long as the drives) it would probably have been excellent. As it is it is simply very good. The main weakness is that in places they have had to anticipate what information users would require and so have not included everything that Commodore forget. All the disk housekeeping commands, file types, and special user commands are fully covered, although the experienced programmer would probably have appreciated more example programs.

This is not, however, a book aimed at the novice and over half of it is i286 listings. In this case the authors have done a really first class job of adding comments to these and they are genuinely useful. Despite this it is still difficult to follow some commands from exception to completion, which is hardly the fault of the authors, but is inherent in the byzantine structure of the i286s. There is great potential for getting these CDS disk drives to perform better than intended and this is the type of book you need if you want to try.

Print Master

Having problems designing sprites, characters and screens? Use this program to print grids to help you.

If you are designing a game, a business program or a utility you will no doubt at some time be required to design a screen, sprite, and even user defined characters. Print Master will help you with your designs by printing out on an MPS-800 or compatible printer a range of four grids. The grids are as follows:

- 1) A Character Designer Grid (see of three)
- 2) Sprite Designer Grid,

- 3) Small Screen Grid and
- 4) Large Screen Matrix.

Getting it in

The program is presented as a Basic listing. You should use the ATN/ATA COMMAND program found on the LISTINGS page of this magazine to check each of your lines as you enter the

program. Read the LISTINGS page for more information on how to do this.

When RUN the program will prompt you for the type of grid that you require and the number of copies of the GRID that you require.

After you have been using the grids for a while they will no doubt become as invaluable as to your programming. Why not photocopy a number of grids to save wear on your printer ribbon.

PROGRAM PRINTMASTER			
10	50 REM=CHARACTER DESIGNER GRID	60	1071
20	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	70	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
30	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	80	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
40	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	90	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
50	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	100	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
60	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	110	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
70	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	120	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
80	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	130	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
90	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	140	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
100	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	150	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
110	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	160	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
120	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	170	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
130	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	180	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
140	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	190	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
150	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	200	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
160	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	210	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
170	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	220	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
180	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	230	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
190	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	240	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
200	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	250	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
210	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	260	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
220	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	270	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
230	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	280	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
240	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	290	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
250	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	300	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
260	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	310	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
270	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	320	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
280	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	330	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
290	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	340	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
300	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	350	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
310	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	360	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
320	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	370	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
330	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	380	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
340	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	390	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
350	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	400	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
360	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	410	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
370	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	420	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
380	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	430	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
390	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	440	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
400	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	450	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
410	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	460	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
420	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	470	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
430	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	480	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
440	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	490	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
450	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	500	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
460	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	510	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
470	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	520	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
480	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	530	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
490	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	540	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
500	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	550	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
510	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	560	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
520	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	570	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
530	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	580	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
540	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	590	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
550	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	600	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
560	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	610	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
570	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	620	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
580	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	630	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
590	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	640	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
600	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	650	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
610	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	660	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
620	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	670	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
630	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	680	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
640	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	690	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
650	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	700	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
660	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	710	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
670	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	720	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
680	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	730	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
690	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	740	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
700	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	750	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
710	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	760	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
720	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	770	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
730	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	780	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
740	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	790	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
750	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	800	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
760	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	810	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
770	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	820	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
780	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	830	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
790	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	840	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
800	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	850	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
810	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	860	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
820	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	870	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
830	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	880	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
840	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	890	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
850	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	900	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
860	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	910	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
870	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	920	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
880	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	930	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
890	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	940	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
900	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	950	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
910	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	960	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
920	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	970	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
930	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	980	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +
940	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	990	1074 REM=SHIFT + L SHIFT +
950	50 REM=DOWN 100 100 100 100	1000	1074 REM=SHIFT + R SHIFT +

17 2000 OPEN 4	26 2000 PRINT (PRINT) COPIES OF	46 3100 CLOSE BASIC RETURN
18 2000 CR=1000000	4 SMALL SCREEN PRINT	47 3000 REM *****
19 2000 OPEN > 1 1 (UPPER)	17 3000 PRINTING LEFTSIDE (L) LEFT	48 3000 REM LARGE SCREEN MATRIX
20 2000 OPEN > 1 2 3 4 5 1	TRIP 21,	*****
21 2000 REM (LEFT) = 0 (LEFT) =	49 3000 OPEN (OPEN) FROM COPY 1	*****
22 2000 AN=100 00 00 00 00 00	0 00	*****
23 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	0 00	*****
24 2000 REM (LEFT) = 1 (LEFT) =	0 00	*****
25 00 00	0 00	*****
26 3100 OPEN (OPEN) (OPEN) (OPEN)	0 00	*****
27 3100 PRINT (OPEN) (OPEN) (OPEN)	0 00	*****
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Continued from page 42

70 First line of program which resulted here

On cassette the file would have to be in the order

```
1 PROC 1
2 SWAPPER (1) (machine code not Basic loader)
3 PROG2
```

On disk the order does not matter

When the start point instruction is used, the bottom of Basic is moved to the address of the beginning line number. This will cause no problems if used in program mode, but in direct mode it may be removed. In such cases it is advisable to SWP the program, read the computer, and re-LOAD the program. This procedure is not required if the beginning line number was the first line of the program. It is advised that you only use this command in program mode.

Extremely fast

Here is a short Basic program which will demonstrate the speed of SWAPPER (4 Type)

```
NEW
10 PRINT "HELLO"
20 SYS 49532.1
SYS 49532.2
RUN
```

The program prints "HELLO" on the screen. What is happening is that line 10 is executed then printing "HELLO". Then the program is stopped for that it stops which says "RUN". Since this is the same program, the above process is repeated.

Getting it all in

The program is presented here in the form of a Basic loader. Type the program in using the STANIS CAMCORDER program that can be found on the LISTINGS page.

SWP the program before you SWP it. On SWPing you will be informed of any errors that you may have moved. When the program has been RUN successfully type

```
FORWARD FOR 14,10 FORWARD 10
FOR 14,10
SWP 1 SWAPPER 1 (or 2 for disk)
Then SWP is working copy of the machine code
When the program is to be used, simply type the following command
```

```
LOAD "SWAPPER.1" for tape or
LOAD "SWAPPER.1" for disk
```

If loaded directly (or as above) rather than from within a program then you must type NEW or CLR so that the position after LOADING SWAPPER

For those interested the machine code for SWAPPER is located between memory locations 49532 (SC000) and 49999 (SC347).

